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THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The District-Attorney's Opening for the Prosecution.

Testimony of Dr. Bennett, Dr. Mayne, Hannah Conlan, Mrs. Jones, J. J. Burdell, and Mary Donahue.

[illegible] MONDAY, May 4.

[illegible] TERMINER.

[illegible] Court this morning, the [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham, [illegible] Burdell, appeared in [illegible] the exception of Miss [illegible] who was not present—[illegible] a little more com- [illegible] her veil over her face, [illegible] which the Marine Court is [illegible] even more densely than on [illegible] a few minutes before 10 [illegible] McKnight, one of the depu- [illegible] and conversed to their names [illegible] the case for the prosecution.

[illegible] THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

[illegible] Court and Gentlemen of the Jury, [illegible] is assigned to me by the prosecution of prisoner [illegible] in the usual way, your minds to receive the evidence which the prosecution, under the rules of law, will offer in support of the indictment upon which this defendant at the bar was yesterday arraigned. The prosecution proposes to prove by testimony, which it deems in its chain of progression, though formed of small, and to some extent delicate, links, a perfect chain of mental conviction. We propose to prove that one of your late fellow citizens, Dr. Harvey Burdell, whose dying moments were with the dying moments of the first month of this year—towards midnight on the 1st of January he ceased to be your fellow-citizen; true to you as Jurors, his memory survives. We propose to prove that this gentleman was murdered with malice aforethought; that he was murdered in his own house, surrounded by the sanctity of his own home,—that the deed was premeditated; that it was a deed which shows upon its very impress the marks of deadly hate, revenge for some injury unatoned for, and mortal contentiousness. We shall prove by the evidence that some one in the house did the deed; that there was a total exclusion of every other person in the world; that among the inmates of that house was one, who greater than any other in the world, had a motive with malice aforethought to perpetrate and accomplish that horrible deed; that that person was a woman; that that woman was this defendant; and that clustering round all these circumstances is the irrestistible mental conviction, that that deed was the deed of a woman,—a deed to a great extent inartificial,—a deed planned and contemplated from a different stand point from which a man of the world contemplates crime,—bold, daring, desperate, but perpetrated to a great extent with that ignorance of human nature, which compared with a man of the world, women, at all times in the history of life have possessed, and at all times in her own history claims. You will observe that there is a distribution here of the persons, the deed and the murderer, and the circumstances clustering round them both. You will confine your attention to two parts of this case—that part which relates to the persons, that last part which relates to the circumstances. And who were the persons? A citizen assassinated, whom no reproach had been raised; a citizen who was said to have enemies—out, so far as the prosecution have been able to extend their investigation, who had no enemy whom you can call an enemy but this woman. It rarely needs no words of mine to recall to each of you the sensations and the convictions which filled your breasts when, in the morning at your breakfast table you read the details of this horrible deed. It needs no feeble words of mine to bring before you the feeling which, as fellow citizens of each other, and of the great population distributed round you, you had regarding the effect of such a crime upon the world at large if it were not undiscovered and unavenged, in the language of the law, by the speedy and retributive arm of justice. Dr. Burdell is dead, and the cold word of charity may say, "Let his memory be forgotten." But she who was his deadly enemy in life lives; and as yesterday upon that stand as witnesses, regarding your own purity, your own integrity, and your own uncontrolled bias and prejudice towards her, she challenged you through her counsel, in the language of the law, before you were jurors, so today, as she sits there a veiled picture of sorrow, as the world would say, she challenges you, as jurors, by her looks demanding a sympathy which belongs not to a murderess, but a woman; and day by day as you shall sit here in the discharge of your solemn public duty, she will continue to challenge your sympathy, and eloquence and ingenuity will come to her aid, and at every step of this testimony, the thought will be forced upon your minds that you are trying a woman. We appreciate fully the difficulty which the prosecution labors under from the outset, but in the discharge of that duty we shall mince no words with you. Crime has no sex! Crime has its peculiar attributes of its own, that differs when it strikes in the form of a man or of a woman. Oh, it is no wonder that all the holy associations that cluster round the [illegible] should force themselves into the [illegible] when a case of this kind comes before the [illegible] When we remember the mother of our [illegible] the sister of our adoration,—when we remember the wife of our life until death,—when we remember the children who are to be the future women of the world, we ask, can it ever be that those upon whom God Almighty has placed his own seal of purity should ever live to become criminal—to be the midnight assassin and the murderer, and cherish hate, revenge and jealousy? But yet, when we *open the page of history, we perceive that crime knows no sex. In Roman history we read of* her who, having murdered her husband—the Bertha of Rinsly Rome—drove her chariot over the dead body of her father, and in the time of Imperial Rome of Messilina, whose name is as odious and abhorrent in profane history, as that of Jezebel in Sacred Writ. Still, looking to the time of imperial Rome, we remark Fulvia, who, when the head of Cicero was brought to her, she reviled it, spat upon it, and, drawing from her bosom the deadly bodkin, thrust it again and again through the tongue of that gasping corpse. The same great dramatist who spoke to you of the wife of William Tell, narrates how Agnes, Queen of Hungary, bathed her feet in the blood of sixty-three knights, exclaiming, as she did, "it seems as if I were wading in May-dew!" and the blessed Evangelist, who speaks of her who was last at the cross and first at the grave, tells you in the same Gospel of she who bore upon a charger the head of the deadly enemy of her family—the forerunner of the Saviour of the world.

"I was a woman since
A thing to nourish children at my breasts,
And hear their angel's whisper in my dreams;
But now with sorer travail, deeds of rage
And ghastly horrors take their birth from air."

Remember the relationship that existed between the gentle and loving Cordelia, and the infamous Regan and Goneril. Throughout the life of Dr. Burdell the prisoner pursued him with a fiendish hate, jealousy and revenge until the knife held by this woman fiend found a repose in his heart. The prosecution labors under this disability—sympathy.

Now, gentlemen, I will proceed with a brief history of this case. She had known him three years, and she says that she was the mother of a child who never saw the light. She was his mistress, though she claims to be his wife; and if I shall show to you by testimony that she deserves, from her own history, from her own words, no sympathy, and no respect, then, to that extent, I have done my duty. She was jealous of him, as the evidence will show, and she haunted and hunted him, and beset him down and up stairs,—in his privacy and his publicity. She was, in this world, that picture of remorse to the mind,—if remorse he could have in thinking of his acquaintance with her—which, if he died the death of an unbeliever, just so surely would come to him in the next. The domestics of the house will go upon the stand. We will take the roof off that dwelling, and allow you to gaze into that depth of moral degradation which in that family clustered round that woman. The domestics will show that she hunted and haunted him. The Police officers whom we shall bring before you will prove that they have entered his residence at his bidding, to still the quarrels, the hate and revenge, that clustered round her and fastened themselves upon him. They have seen this woman strike him, and one of them who came in later heard her assert that she was his wife by every tie upon earth. Even their quarrels were forced upon the public, through the keen eyes of the policemen who were called in. And there was litigation between them. She sued him, claiming that there had been a breach of promise of marriage—claiming that there had been slander or seduction. Those suits were dated in October last—the quarrel, as you will see as we progress in the chain of events, coming down to the very night of the fatal occurrence, when she followed him out of the door, with a deadly threat upon her lips, which we shall presently show to you. Those suits were settled and withdrawn, and most extraordinary papers, at her bidding, were drawn up and signed by him, this hunted, haunted man, by this fiend in woman's shape—papers which you: self-respect would sanink from making, were you not possessed of the consciousness that she who bid you sign them was your moral enemy, even to hatred and diabolical revenge, and values upon your soul was the deadly presentiment of the catastrophe that came to him—a presentiment which he himself had expressed many a time in his own house and in public. They went to [illegible] house of an intimate friend, (Dr Thompson,) and [illegible] followed him, one following him into the back room, as the Doctor will tell you. Again, with the cunning of her sex, she took the domestics into a room next to the one occupied by him during the last Summer, bidding them listen to the conversation that occurred between Dr. Burdell and herself. What was its thought? But not so. They were the sister of Justice, and they will be here to tell what passed between her and that dead man. They will be here to narrate to you [illegible] and disgusting that even they—the domestics—shrank in horror, and returned back to the kitchen to remember well, for future use, what they had Heard. And there came to the house one day he who sits in court—a man whom neither you nor I would quarrel with. The greedy and lascivious *eyes of this woman were fastened upon him, and he* became, as the history of this case will disclose, a counterpart of him who had been her paramour on the story below. She did love him; she did love this man Eckel, and she, the mother of daughters who were themselves candidates for marriage, fastened her greedy, lustful eyes upon him. But I have nothing new to say of him. Let him be taken care of hereafter. But we must not forget this in the case, at step by step, there is progression: that whether she was the wife of the murdered man, or his former mistress, in either case she was alike guilty of the grossest infidelity in her conduct to him, who occupied the adjoining apartment to herself. Burdell had made up his mind that life to him was useless so long as he had this shadow at his side. He had made up his mind to let that house of which she was the tenant, and he the landlord, to another person, and she heard of it. She saw what was going on, and, gentlemen, upon the very night before the murder the very respectable lady who was to have become the tenant of that house from the year commencing last Friday went through the house, when Mrs. Cunningham saw her, and when she had left interrogated Hannah the cook: "What was that woman doing here?" "Why, Madam, looking at the house." "Is anyone to take this house?" "Yes, they have been looking all around, and in the kitchen." "Is Dr. Burdell going to let this house to her?" "Yes, it looks so." And then fell from her lips, which would not have escaped a man of the world, the expression, "By to-morrow night he shall be a corpse," or "Be ore to-morrow night he may be a corpse." On that very morning to the boy who had swept out the room, she said that the Doctor was a passionate man, and might not live another day. This occurred on the Friday, and on the same night the deed was done. The Doctor was a regular man. His outgoings and incomings were regular. She had watched and she knew them. There was a highly honorable man who had no part or parcel in that household who, lived upon the third story. (Daniel Ullmann,) and who occupied with his professional and public career, had little knowledge of the infamy that clustered round it, and going to him upon this very Friday as he was going out, making an excuse as to the fire in his room, she gleaned from him knowledge as to when he would return,—that he was going to be absent all the evening and it would be midnight before he came home. In the hearing of Dr. Thompson she asked Burdell when he would return. Her own household she could take care of. There was her paramour, whose interests were subservient to hers, there were her daughters, and there was a boy young in years, but at the same time as artful a child as ever you placed your eyes on, and there was the cook who slept far away in the attic, away from all sounds. Why, gentlemen, in the whole annals of crime, wherever you place your finger upon a bloody and malicious murder, you will never find an opportunity so carefully provided for as that contrived by this woman upon this night, to murder this her enemy—the upper lodger out all the evening, the exact time from the lips of the murdered man when he would return, her family taken care of, and the cook, the only domestic, sent to bed. "Oh," said this lying woman upon the stand—and the discrepancy is enormous, it is wonderful, it is convincing, the hand of Providence is in that little incident—"Oh," said that lying woman upon the stand, "I rang the bell for the cook to come into the parlor, she came up, received her orders for the next day, and I dismissed her to bed." Now, gentlemen, when the cook comes upon the stand she will tell you, that the prisoner came down into the kitchen with her paramour, a thing she had seldom done before, and ordered her to bed, although she was the only servant in the house, and consequently had double duty to perform. Mrs. Cunningham knew at once the effect of that little incident. If she had admitted that she went down stairs to call the cook, it would be convincing against her. She had once stolen Dr. Burdell's safe key, and once his pistol. She had a dagger of her own, and everything was ready for his coming. I shall show you that she was continually haunting and hunting him. Dr. Cox will prove that she listened to the conversation that he had with deceased on Friday, as also Dr. Blaisdell. We shall show to you that the situation of that house utterly excludes the idea of intrusion or interference by any outside person. We shall show that when the boy came there in the morning the basement door was locked, as well as the back door. We shall prove that the street door had a lock of peculiar construction; that Dr. Burdell had one key, found on his body when dead, and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel and Mr. Ullmann had each one, making the whole set, and none missing. Ingress through that front door was therefore utterly impossible. But the learned counsel may probably argue that when he came in some enemy from the outside followed at his heels up stairs, stabbed him to the heart, and then, blood-stained, rushed from the house. No, gentlemen, he came in alone. His apartments were entirely secured and locked up. She has a pass key, and she alone, to the front room, which was his bedroom. He has the key of his sitting-room in his pocket. He puts it in the lock and opens it. He goes in; a shawl was found folded upon the sofa, and cap carefully disposed of.

Now physicians will tell you that the mortal injury inflicted on that man occupied the briefest possible space of time. And wherever he was struck, this damning fact will come out—that the blow was given by a *left-handed woman*. And she, gentlemen, (pointing to Mrs. Cunningham,) is a left handed woman. She has been carefully watched while in prison, and that fact has been established, corroborating the domes*tics in the family, who swear that she is left-handed.* I shall have a model here in a day or two—perhaps this afternoon,—which will give you a correct idea of the locality where this catastrophe occurred, but this I may say without it—that by the door to which he would naturally, by the instincts of self-preservation, rush—by that door in the corner, some one standing behind him struck him. The wounded animal, as hunters tell you, turns in the direction from which comes the blow. It is human instinct as well. On receiving a blow a human being turns in the direction from which it comes, and the blow that was given to Burdell was a left-handed blow—not a downward stab in the heart, but upwards, "Oh," but says my learned friend, "this was not necessarily premeditated." "It might have been justifiable or excusable homicide, or manslaughter." It would hardly be proper for me to ask the learned counsel whether that was the faintest reflection of a client's confession. I will not do it; but I will ask him in his candor and fairness as counsel before a Jury, to say where are the marks upon that murdered man's body which show anything that would excuse or justify,—anything which would show that the blows were the result of spasmodic temporary passion, which when cooling time came would bring regret, horror, and remorse? But no, gentlemen, there were 15 wounds upon that body, and such a theory if it be presented cannot for an instant stand. The wounds show revenge, hatred, and malice. They show that even when the man was dead, and the life-tide flowing rapidly from his heart, and his soul gone to his last account, that again and again were the stabs inflicted into the unconscious corpse, to "make assurance doubly sure,"—to make it a thing of certainty that *my enemy* had gone,—this discarded paramour, this victim of jealousy, this victim of hate and revenge,—this victim who had dared to make an appointment for the next morning to set his hand to paper to bargain away her rights of property, and her house,—this victim who died in the fulfilment of bloody threats which had not yet cooled on her lips—had been safely disposed of.

Whoever did that deed was in all probability covered from head to foot with blood—blood upon the dead wall, upon the dead door, upon the dead metal, and upon the different articles of furniture—blood upon the carpet, drops that had fallen from the bloody dagger, or the clothes. There was a safe which once before Mrs. Cunningham had robbed. She had committed petty larceny. She had once stolen papers from that safe, which the morning after the murder had the catch a little up showing that it had been entered, for entered it could be, for the key was in his pocket as he laid upon the floor. When he was found the next morning he was carefully laid out. We shall present to you a man whose testimony has never yet been made public, who will show that there was no haste about that thing, that it was deliberately planned, and promptly and efficiently executed. There lies the dead man; the shadows of midnight surround him, and she is alone with him. I choose to make no charge as yet against the others who were in that house. She stands alone in this indictment, and alone at present we are trying her. I choose not to ask you to picture to yourselves the aid of a child, and that child a daughter. Let the circumstances give their own solution to each of your minds, and I think you will come irresistibly to the conclusion that the deed was committed by some one in the house. Who but a woman not knowing the world, cunning only to a certain extent, would ever have said that that man had committed suicide. Who but a woman would ever have laid that head so near to the door that it was with great difficulty that it could be opened without touching it. The learned counsel then alluded to the suspicious circumstances of a fire having been kindled in the top room, which was a very unusual circumstance, and argued that the murderer there burned his blood-stained clothes. This point would be abundantly established by testimony. All night long the body laid on the floor with the gas light burning. The bookcase, the next morning, was found open, the key upon the outside of the door. His watch was stopped at half past six, showing that the deed had been committed almost at the moment that he entered the room, as he had no time to wind it up previous to retiring.

What, continued the learned gentleman, is the feeling of a man and of a woman, not to say a wife, but even a friend, when informed of the occurrence. Word is brought to her by the afflicted neighbors, that "Dr. Burdell is dead." "Is he dead? They tell her so. Naturally she would do one of two things — either feinting or unconscious at the deadly news, or rushing to see if it be true. But she was ready and did act her part of simulation, which witnesses will graphically describe to you. Dr. Mayne who lives opposite, came in and said to her "Dr. Burdell is dead." Even then she had not gone down *stairs, to render, if wife she was, that duty she had* sworn to render. "I am so glad to hear that, for I thought he was murdered;" and then again almost at the same instant: "I have a dreadful secret to tell you," and taking out a marriage certificate, says, "My name is Emma Augusta Burdell; I was married to the Doctor, and here is my certificate." No going down stairs to see whether he had died by natural causes or whether he had been slain, but moving about her room, spasmodic in one corner, calm in the next, agitated in another, and tearing her hair in other places. Why, the same feelings were in her breast as on the night when the Coroner sent up to examine her, and she responded to him; "I won't come down without I have the aid of counsel." Now, why did she,—this innocent woman,—require the assistance of counsel? If it was not her first duty to render respect to this dead man, it was doubly her duty to protect the character of her house and her children, and to rush down to give her testimony, for at that time no suspicions were against her. She was at liberty in her own house. Nay more, the son-in-law of the Coroner himself was her counsel during the Sunday, but she saw that abler advocates were necessary, and my learned friends came to her aid, and advised her to close her lips thereafter. The District-Attorney alluded to the fact, which he would substantiate by proof that there was a mark discovered on the neck of Mrs. Cunningham corresponding with that found on the neck of the deceased, which he contended proved that they had grappled together. He then concluded his remarks by a brief recapitulation of the points that he had submitted to the Jury tending as he believed conclusively to fasten the guilt upon the accused. The prominent point in the case was the motive of Mrs. Cunningham to commit the murder, and he felt convinced that when the evidence for the defence had been placed before them in spite of all the ingenuity of the counsel for the prisoner—whether her name were Emma Augusta Cunningham, or Emma Augusta Burdell, whether mistress or wife, they would be compelled to find her guilty of the murder of the Doctor.

TESTIMONY OF DR. J. W. FRANCIS.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was *Dr. J. W. Francis.* His evidence, reduced to a statement in regular order, was to this effect: I was born (he said) in the City of New-York, and am 67 years of age; I have been in the practice of physic forty-seven years, and have also been engaged, during a considerable portion of that time, as a professor of medical jurisprudence in the college; I have been residing in Bond-street, near Broadway, for some twenty years; on the morning of Saturday, the 31st of January, I think, I was called into the house No. 31 Bond-street, at ten o'clock, or ten minutes past ten o'clock; I accompanied the messenger, whom I did not know, to that house, passed through the front door, ascended the first and second flights of stairs into the second story back room, which was the dentistry office of Dr. Burdell; as I was ascending the stairs I asked if the person was very ill; the messenger told me he was dead, and they wanted to know the cause of his death; there was a police officer at the door, and he let me in; the messenger stood partially outside as I entered the room, which I did carelessly; I stepped into blood; there was a large quantity of clotted blood on the floor; casting a glance downwards I saw a large, stout, strong, muscular body, seemingly in great health, lying dead on the floor; a gentleman in the room—I don't know who he was—told me he had turned the body over, but had let it lie in the same place in which he first saw it; the face was now upward; the clothing of the body seemed to be very tenaciously wrapped around it, and upon feeling it I found it a mass of soaked linen and clothing super-saturated with blood; between the body and the wall was a large mass of clots of blood, which might have been forming for some four or five or six hours and some of which might have weighed half a pound, and some a pound and a half; the blood had coagulated and laid there; one of the men asked me to move round cautiously, for there was a good deal of blood about there; I cast a glance at the countenance of the corpse; I was not familiar with Dr. Burdell, but had seen him one hundred times probably; the Coroner came up to me and told me to wait a few moments, as Dr. McKnight, his assistant was in the next room and would be ready in a few moments, having a case with some instruments or probes, to make a thorough examination of the body; in a few moments Dr. McKnight entered; we approached the body, took a look at the countenance, and found it to be a surcharged, plethoric, full die tended face, with the eyes protrusive, with the mouth firmly drawn together, and with the tongue protruded between the teeth; it looked at that moment as though the man had died of a convulsion; in examining farther, I perceived a line sufficiently distinct passing round the front part of the neck; but, inasmuch as the body was of a full habit, and the mark of the application of a ligature could be there but a short time, it would naturally be a little evanescent; after a while the body *would react and absorption would set in, so that the mark would not be so distinct; but still there was a* strong mark which others saw as well as myself, though no ligature could be seen; I immediately thought of that popular idea of garrotting, but said nothing particular about it; Dr. McKnight being now ready with his instruments, we turned the face of the corpse a little about towards the right side, and I observed under the angle of the ear and jaw, on the left side, a wound; on being probed it was found to extend nearly the whole length through the neck; it allowed the probe being extended so far that we put it down to six or seven inches; on examination we discovered that it had divided the carotid artery and the great vessels of the neck. We found on the cheek—the malar bone—on the left side, a wound that went down and inwardly into the face. On the one side there was one distinctly marked. On the left side there was an abrasion. Lower down on the right side, near the clavicle, was a wound which extended directly into the thorax some six or seven inches, and running into the internal portion of the chest. On the right arm was a transverse wound, pretty low down, some two inches or so below. On the left arm, near what is called the deltoid muscle, where the swell is, there was a wound that went down four or five inches. There was another wound on the same arm, lower down, that went in two or three inches. The clothes being removed from the body, and the abdominal region and trunk all exposed, it was immediately apparent how many additional wounds had been received. There was one on the left side, between the fourth and fifth ribs, which extended some six or seven inches, perhaps seven and a half; about two inches lower down there was another wound that ran upward in the region of the heart, and which, according to an examination subsequently made by others, proved to be in the cuticle of the heart; there were two or three wounds in the abdomen, near the region of the stomach, in the abdominal viscera; that extended inwards *I should say some four or five inches*; there was another wound near what is called the margin of the hip, that ran inwardly and outwardly on the left side; there were altogether fifteen wounds; but there is one other wound yet to be mentioned of great importance, and that was a wound under the left axillary or arm-pit, which extended in many inches, some six or seven; the course of that wound in the arm was directly inward and down towards the thorax; on examining the body we did not see anything particularly worthy of remark more than what I have mentioned to you; the mark of the ligature about the neck was rather heavy; I suppose it was about a third of an inch broad, or a little more perhaps; some parts of it appeared to be more distinct than others; we did not observe any marks on the back part of the head; it appeared a little more distinct on one side, and seemed as though the head had been drawn back; many of these wounds might, in their nature, have been fatal; I should suppose the wound under the arm was aimed at a vital part; when that wound was received undoubtedly the arm must have been raised; the wound was rather downward; the wound about the fourth and fifth ribs ran upward; the wound two inches or so below that ran forward, so that the cavity of the heart and apex of the heart were reached by two different processes; three of those wounds in the abdomen in front looked like a kind of helter-skelter driving without any special object; it is impossible to decide whether the wound in the carotid artery or that in the heart was given first; if the wound had been first made in the heart, a spout of blood would have followed the second wound, which was in the carotid artery. After the wound in the artery death would ensue in perhaps some two or three or four or five minutes; as to the wound in the heart I could not say how soon death would ensue from it; I have known a person to travel about the house with a wound in the heart and then sit down and die; it depends somewhat on what part of the heart is wounded; with a wound in the apex of the heart, which is solid, a person might live a long time; if in the substance of the heart he might die almost instantly; in the cuticle of the heart and the apex of the heart, I have both wounded in this case; the wounds might be inflicted by something like a dagger, an instrument of about two-[illegible] a little more in breadth, and we [illegible] and some eight or nine inches [illegible] wound would naturally enlarge a little [illegible] the wounds most assuredly produced death; there was no apoplexy in the case nor anything of the kind.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Can you recollect the precise hour in the morning when you arrived at the house No. 31 Bond street? A.—My own opinion was that it was just about fifteen minutes after 10 o'clock, I have said at ten.

Q.—You came immediately on being summoned? A.—Yes, Sir; with the messenger who came.

Q.—Are you able to say who that messenger was? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Was it a man or boy? A.—A man; decidedly a young man.

Q.—Not a police officer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you got there you found there was a police officer and Coroner there? A.—No, the Coroner was not there; but I was a few moments in the room when the Coroner came in.

Q.—The Coroner was not in the room then? A.—Not at the first moment I entered.

Q.—Do you know who the police officer was? A.—That I could never find out.

Q.—Was the police officer who was in the room the one who told you that the body had been turned over? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What kind of clothing did the deceased have on his neck? A.—I think he must have had a black cravat, and it was hanging off loose.

Q.—He had, then, a black neck-handkerchief as distinguished from a stock? A.—I cannot swear positively as to that, but I think so; his clothes were all cut open.

Q.—Were his clothes cut open after you arrived? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to fix the precise place on the neck where the red spot was visible? I wish you to fix it anatomically and name the place. A.—It went across Adam's apple, and was rather tighter on each side than in the middle.

Q.—Do you know what the length of his neck was from the points where this spot became visible on one side, to the point where it became invisible upon the other—how many inches? A.—It struck me as being a little over six inches; it was a very large neck, and under the circumstances it was a little distended.

Q.—There was more of this mark visible on one side than the other? A.—It seemed to be a little lighter on one side.

Q.—When death has been occasioned by strangulation, what is the effect upon the brain—can it be determined? A.—There have been a great many cases determined. There is generally a larger quantity of blood in the vessels covering the membranes of the brain than in the ventricles.

Q.—Would dissection determine exactly. A.—It would confirm death by strangulation.

Q.—Would you know when you made the examination? A.—I examined nothing but the external wounds.

Q.—In what particular direction did this wound enter on the left side of the neck? A.—It was below what is called the mastoid lump, directly cutting the carotid vessels; the carotid arteries and the jugular veins were all cut.

Q.—Did you notice whether round the mastoid lump was cut? A.—I was pretty well satisfied that it was not reached.

Q.—You had no dissection? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it possible to tell accurately the direction of a wound without a dissection? A.—A dissection is rather a better help.

Q.—As a professor of medical jurisprudence, I ask you, if in the case of death by violence and wounds, if a dissection of these wounds is not absolutely necessary to the purposes of justice? A.—To give a mathematical, precise account it would be necessary, undoubtedly, to have a dissection, still you might go on at work, using a microscope and fill up a quarto volume with the minute details, if you wanted to enter upon such an examination.

Q.—Will a probe tell the depth of a wound exactly? A.—Yes, Sir, if the probe is long enough.

Q.—Do not the parts of the wound close up so that the probe would not go to the bottom of it? A.—Blood might form and the probe might not ascertain the depth of the wound exactly sometimes.

Q.—From the appearance of this man you judged him to be a strong and muscular man. A.—A very firm and hardy man, strongly developed.

Q.—Will you state what the wound was in the left arm? A.—It began on the inside of the left arm; it went inward and partly upwards.

Q.—Did it go beyond the elbow? A.—Yes, Sir, somewhat; neither of the wounds went through the arm, and they were each about five inches in length.

Q.—Did they go through the muscles? A.—Yes, Sir, into the substance of the arm.

Q.—Did they go through so that a dagger would come out? A.—No, Sir, they did not go through.

Q.—Is it possible to tell whether the instrument that made these wounds was sharp on both edges? A.—I do not think it could be determined absolutely.

Q.—What was the appearance of the wounds? A.—Sharp edged and clean, and they seemed to have been made by a sharp-edged instrument on both sides.

Q.—In a dissection could you tell whether a wound was alike on each side—whether the instrument that made it had two edges or not? A.—It would show whether the instrument was sharp edged or not.

Q.—Would a dissection tell whether the wound had been caused by a carving knife or a dagger? A.—I think to a rational, close observer it would determine it more precisely.

Q.—Suppose the wound had been inflicted by a dagger of that character, (a common sheath dirk) is that the kind of instrument which would naturally cause those wounds? A.—I came to the conclusion that it was a good deal such an instrument; not so broad as that, but about eight inches long.

Q.—In looking upon the man did you suppose that he looked like one who might have died of convulsion? A.—I have seen countenances like his of men who have died of convulsion, but it would be wrong to suppose that he died of convulsion; there were full evidences of strangulation in his case, wonderfully *strong, a protruded tongue and distended large eyes.*

Q.—This wound in the left side of the neck, I understood you to say, went through the neck? A.—It went pretty nearly through; there was no mark on the left side corresponding to the place where it would come out.

Q.—Did you notice whether the neck was dislocated? A.—I did not see any thing like it; I did not see any marks of violence upon it.

Q.—Did this wound which you saw in the clavicle in the right shoulder extend into the thorax? A.—As no examination of the thorax was made, we only inferred that it went into the cavity of the thorax without cutting any very large vessel.

Q.—Would it have required a great deal of force to have made that wound? A.—Not a great deal.

Q.—Did you make any dissection to know? A.—We did not, we only probed the wound that went into the large clavicle; the wound that might have been given with a little more violence was the wound that was upon the anterior part of the trunk, between the fourth and fifth rib, which cut the edges of the rib.

Q.—Had he a woollen coat, and a woollen vest with a lappel? A.—I do not remember, it was so covered with blood; it looked like a piece of old silk that had been soaked in water.

Q.—Did you notice how far down the blood had run upon his clothing? A.—Inside it had run down, covering his clothing; it was all matted thoroughly; there was a great deal of blood down his legs.

Q.—Did you notice the condition of his boots. A.—I did not.

Q.—How many of these wounds would necessarily have been mortal? A.—The wound in the neck might have been mortal; the wound under the mastoid lump was alone sufficient.

Q.—What other wounds were mortal? A.—The wound upon the anterior part of the chest, between the fourth and fifth ribs, wound under the left arm, and the wound under the edge of the right clavicle, and even the abdominal wounds might have been mortal, although it is possible that the man might have survived them.

Q.—I mean mortal in the end? A.—He might have survived a number of these wounds; they were not wounds which would necessarily be fatal, as those of the carotid artery and heart.

Q.—How about the one in the shoulder? A.—He *might have survived that.*

Q.—Was that in an important place, where a man who knows the human body would strike to effect death? A.—*Yes, Sir; that would have been one of* the knowing places.

Q.—Did these wounds indicate that the person who made them knew where to strike in order to effect the death of the person, or were they struck at random? A.—I thought that some of the wounds had been inflicted with a little anatomical knowledge, and I thought that others had been inflicted without any extraordinary care or attention.

Q.—Were they wounds made by a person competent to give testimony as an expert?

The witness was understood to answer affirmatively.

Q.—Did you not make the remark that day in the room, after looking at the wounds, that they were made with singular accuracy? I did make a remark of that kind; my language was that these wounds seemed to evince anatomical knowledge.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Do you say that the person who gave these wounds would be competent to give evidence as an expert? A.—I thought the wounds looked a good deal like as if the persons who made them had a knowledge of the human structure and knew what they were about.

Q.—*By a Juror*—I would like to have your opinion, and I will ask you one question in reference to the wound under the arm to which you have referred: Can you tell me how the party inflicting that wound must have stood in reference to the Doctor? could he have stood before him, or must he have stood before him in striking that wound? A.—It looked as though the person might have stood rather more backward than in front, rather more behind than upon the anterior part.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Time is another wound to which you referred, the one upon the left arm. Could you tell me in reference to the locality in what manner the wound was made? A.—I think the person must have been rather upon the front; some of these wounds evinced a reckless mode of administering them, and seemed to have been made in a hurried manner.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Do you suppose the stab in the left arm could have been made by a person standing behind? A.—Standing behind and on the outside it might have been.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Then you could not judge by these wounds whether they were inflicted by a left or right-handed person? A.—That is a subject which I have thought over without ever answering any questions about it; I have asked nobody a question about this *matter since I was first examined; I once came to the* conclusion that the blows might have been inflicted by a left-handed person, but it would have been better to have examined them more minutely to determine this question; I was rather inclined to favor the idea that it was done by a left-handed person.

Q.—Did you depend upon the relative positions of the person wounded and the person giving the blow? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There is one question which I wish to ask you further. You have noticed the blood upon the wall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice the character of the blood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you tell whether it was arterial or venous blood? A.—No one could tell that; I formed the idea that this blood had spirted chiefly from the neck.

Q.—Did some of the blood bear marks of having spurted, and did some of it look as if it was dropped? A.—Some of the blood on the wall looked as if it were spurted.

Q.—Did you notice it when you first went in? A.—In a moment after I got into the room to see a patient, as I thought, but found a dead man—

Q.—Did you notice if there was any blood on the wall leading down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the blood then perfectly dry? A.—Yes, Sir; it was not a hard, dark incrustation, but a light discoloration.

Q.—I want to ask you one question further. Did you notice the blood on the front door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it dry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it thick, clotted blood? A.—It was rather hard and dry.

Q.—It was on the outside? A.—Yes, Sir, a little above the lock.

Q.—Was not there a severe rain storm that morning? A.—It rained pretty hard that day.

Q.—Do you recollect what the character of the night was? A.—I think it was rather a tempestuous night.

Q.—Was it the Saturday in which that very severe rain storm arose? Yes, Sir.

By a Juror.—What was the appearance of the mark around the neck? Did it look as if it were made by a rope or by the hand? A.—It might have been something like an inch wide, and could not have been made by the fingers.

By a Juror—Was this blood on the outside of the door? A.—It was on the outside of the hall door just above the keyhole.

Q.—Would not an immediate anatomical dissection have determined how much force was used, and the character of that ligature? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the blood settled or not? A.—It was a little dark and discolored, but it was not an effusion of blood.

TESTIMONY OF HANNAH CONLAN.

The witness said she had lived in the house No. 31 Bond-st. going on two years; Mrs. Jones kept that house when she first went there, and she (witness) never knew Dr. Burdell until she went to live in his house; Mrs. Jones stopped keeping house six days before May a year ago; Mrs. Cunningham was boarding in the house when witness went there, and began to keep the house when Mrs. Jones left; Mrs. C. had a room in the attic for a while during the time she boarded, and then a room below next the Doctor's on the second story; she took the lower room when Mrs. Vocrst went into the country, but she had been down there sleeping with Mrs. Voorst before that lady left; Mr. Baker and Mr. Thayer occupied the floor over that in which Dr. Burdell's and Mrs. Cuningham's rooms were; Mrs. Jones' room was in the attic; witness could not say how long the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham occupied that second floor; on the first Thanksgiving day after she (witness) went to the house, Mrs. Cunningham was sick; the Doctor had gone to Brooklyn for her two daughters, and he being away Mrs. C. cried "Oh, Doctor, where are you?"

Here the Court took a recess of an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the reassembling of the Court, the District-Attorney continued the direct examination of Hannah Conlan. He returned to the question which had been asked her at the time of taking the recess. "What did Mrs. Cunningham say concerning Dr. Burdell at the time of her sickness, on Thanksgiving Day, 1855?" Mr. Dean objected strenuously to the question. It was altogether irrelevant, he maintained. Suppose it was shown that Dr. Burdell produced an abortion on the person of Mrs. Cunningham, would that prove that more than a year afterwards she had murdered Dr. Burdell? Was it not done to blacken the character of that lady? What family in the City would be safe, if the memory of a domestic was, in case of any charge against them, to go back to conversations so remote?

Mr. Clinton argued that it would be in direct violation of the ruling of the Court to allow testimony of one offence to be given as evidence of the commission of another.

The District Attorney said that he had never heard that an abortion had been produced. He expected to prove from the witness the domestic relations of Dr. Burdell and the prisoner from the time spoken of till the time of his death.

The Court allowed the question.

The witness proceeded—Mrs. Cunningham said, in her sickness, "Oh, Doctor, where are you?" she (the witness) went for a doctor, and while he was in attendance Dr. Burdell came home, went up stairs, *and attended to her himself.*

Mr. Clinton moved that the latter statement should be stricken out of the evidence on the ground that the witness was not present and did not know what took place. (Objection sustained.)

District Attorney—Did Mrs. Cunningham say what was the matter with her?

Mr. Clinton objected. Objection sustained. Witness went on to state that Mrs. Cunningham was sick for about a month; she did not at that time know what her sickness was; she saw a chamber vessel in Mrs. Cunningham's room, and took it down stairs; the contents appeared like the shape of a child.

District Attorney—Did she state who was the father of that child

Mr. Clinton objected. Question allowed. Exception taken.

Witness—She said it was Dr. Burdell's; the Doctor began to take his meals at the house, at the time Mrs. Cunningham took the house, six days before May, 1856; she could not say how long he took his meals there; it was about two or three months; witness heard Mrs. Cunningham talk about Dr. Burdell; they often had rough words; she paid no particular attention to the quarrels; when vexed very much, she said she would be revenged on him; she accused him of keeping company with ladies, very often; on the afternoon of the third day before the Doctor was killed, Mrs. Cunningham asked the witness what some ladies, who had come to see Dr. Burdell were looking at; she replied that they were looking at the parlor, dining-room, closets and washtubs; witness told her the Doctor was going to let the house to them and sign a paper; Mrs. Cunningham replied "Perhaps he will not live to let the house, or sign the paper either; this was said in the kitchen; the Doctor went out that afternoon to dinner about five o'clock; I went to bed that night, the witness continued, at ten o'clock; Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel came down and told me to go to bed, for it was near ten o'clock; I told her I would as soon as I had washed some clothes out; I went up stairs to go to bed, and stopped in Mrs. Cunningham's room—third story front; Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Eckel, Mr. Snodgrass, and the two daughters were there; I then went up stairs to the attic,

said upon this occasion, that perhaps he might not live to sign the paper or let the house. Did you swear to that before the Coroner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not asked to tell all you knew before the Coroner? A.—That did not come into my head until the lady that took the house was asking me.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Stansbury see you? A.—She saw me in the sitting-room in the house in Bond-street.

Q.—When was this? A.—At the examination of the Coroner's Jury, before it was ended.

Q.—You said that you did not think of this when you gave your testimony before the Coroner's Jury? A.—I did not think of it then.

Q.—Did Mrs. Stansbury talk much with you after you gave your testimony? A.—Not much.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Stansbury of this at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To whom did you first name it? A.—I have now named it to Mrs. Foster, the matron of the City Prison.

Q.—How recently to her? A.—Within three or four days.

Q.—Is that the first time you ever mentioned it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever think of it before you told of it to Mrs. Foster? A.—I did, but not at the time I was before the Coroner.

Q.—Was it after you were examined the first time that you had this conversation with Mrs. Stansbury? A.—It was after I was examined the second time—the same day.

Q.—You were in custody as a witness at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you not asked before the Coroner to state all that was said upon that occasion? A.—I was.

Q.—You did not then recollect it? Q.—I did not.

Q.—How many days before the death of Dr. Burdell was this conversation? A.—I could not say it was before he was buried.

Q.—Have you not been asked, since the Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict, whether you knew anything farther about this case? A.—I was never asked by anybody about it.

Q.—Has anybody called upon you to ask any questions in reference to this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where have you been since this homicide? A.—I have been three weeks in the station-house; seven weeks boarding with Capt. Dilks, and four weeks in the Tombs.

Q.—Has Capt. Dilks said anything to you about this matter? A.—No, Sir; and no one has spoken to me about it.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Foster two or three days ago about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Foster speak to you about it first? A.—No, Sir; it was running in my mind.

Q.—Do you know Mary Donohoe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when Mary left the Doctor's house? A.—I think it was three days before the murder of the Doctor.

Q.—Did she ever leave the house before that? A.—She went away for a night or two.

Q.—Do you know anything about her being discharged? A.—I didn't know that she was to come back.

Q.—Was Mary drunk?

Judge Davies—This is a very improper question, and I cannot permit any statements in regard to her character, however humble she may be.

Q.—Will you state what transpired when Dr. Burdell and Mary Donohoe were in the cellar? A.—She can answer for herself; I have nothing to do with Mary Donohoe's business.

Q.—State what transpired in the cellar upon that occasion? A.—There was nothing done by him but to help me up stairs with Mary.

Q.—I ask you whether Mary and the Doctor had fights and quarrels? A.—I don't know whether they had, and I never knew them to have quarrels; there might have been sharp words about cleaning and sweeping, and raising of dust.

Q.—Have you ever heard Mary use any threats about the Doctor? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you ever used any yourself? A.—Never, in that way.

Q.—Did Mrs. Burdell take care of the clothing of the Doctor at the time of his death? A.—Yes, Sir; I did his washing, and she attended to his clothes.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Burdell that Friday evening, before she came down into the kitchen, about ten o'clock? A.—I do not think I did; I went up to tell her that there was a girl, Mary McClinchy, that wanted to see her; I could not say whether it was before or after dinner-time; I told the girl to come the next day—she was coming as chambermaid.

Q.—When you went up to the room to tell them about the murder, what were they doing? A.—Snodgrass was writing; Eckel was sitting at the fire.

Q.—Was it used as a sitting-room for the family? A.—They used all of them to sit in it before they went to bed.

Q.—How long do you think you were in the room altogether that night—the third story front room? A.—I did not stop more than a minute or two.

Q.—Did you then go immediately to bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were the little boys when you went into Mrs. Burdell's room? A.—They were in bed; Snodgrass told me that George said I was intoxicated.

Q.—Did you go into their room? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know they were in bed? A.—I heard them talking.

Q.—Do you know whether they were undressed? A.—I saw little George come down in his night clothes; I did not see him afterwards that night, or hear him say anything; I heard him talking to George Snodgrass.

Q.—Did you hear William talk? A.—Yes, at the same time in the bedroom.

Q.—When was it that the conversation occurred that George said you were intoxicated? A.—He told that to his mother that night after I came up to my bed.

Q.—Snodgrass told you that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not intoxicated? A.—I was not at all; I was just as sober as I am now, and knew just as well what I was doing as I now do.

Q.—During that Friday evening was not the bell rung for you to go into the parlor? A.—It was not.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not come into the parlor? A.—I did not go up stairs at all.

Q.—Do you know whether the girl who called went up stairs that evening? A.—She did not but Mrs. C. went down to her.

Q.—When you told Mary to come the next day, where did she go? A.—She went out at the basement door; I went to the door with her, bade her good night; I unbolted the door when she went out.

Q.—Was it bolted all the evening? A.—I always bolted that door.

Q.—Was it bolted then just as usual? A.—It was bolted by me just as usual.

Q.—Can you tell how long you lay awake that Friday night? A.—I cannot tell exactly the time.

Q.—Did you hear Snodgrass come up stairs after you went to bed? A.—I did, and I heard Miss Helen Cunningham come up; I heard them bid good night to each other.

Q.—Did you hear Helen go down? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know where Helen and Augusta slept that night? A.—I do not.

Q.—The next morning when you called the mother to breakfast did you see the girls? A.—I saw Miss Augusta—she was in her mother's room.

Q.—Was Helen there? A.—She was up in the garret; I called to her to come down to breakfast and she answered me.

Q.—Do you know anything about overcoats being lost in the hall? A.—I heard them say that there were, but I know nothing about it.

Q.—How long was this before the homicide? A.—It was about a week or so.

Q.—Did you let anybody in at the time these overcoats were said to have been stolen? A.—I did not.

Q.—With the exception of what you have said as to the hard words between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Burdell, was her conduct uniformly kind towards him? A.—Yes, Sir; very kind, and sociable enough.

Q.—How did she address him? A.—She always called him Doctor.

Q.—Did you ever hear her address him by the name of Harvey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before daylight did you get up the next morning? A.—It was between six and seven o'clock; I came down to get breakfast.

Q.—What time did you go to call Mr. Burdell to breakfast? A.—It was about eight o'clock.

Q.—Did you generally call him to breakfast? A.—I did not generally call him, but the chambermaid was away then, and that was the reason I did it.

Q.—Was John Burchell the first one you let in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been up stairs from the time you went down in the morning until you called Mrs. Burdell to breakfast? A.—I had not.

Q.—What time was it that you let John Burchell in? A.—It was not quite eight o'clock.

Q.—Was it before or after breakfast that he came? A.—It was before breakfast.

Q.—How long after you let him in before he came down and told you about the Doctor's death? A.—I do not think that he came down and told me anything about the Doctor's death until about nine o'clock; it was a little more than an hour before he brought me any word about the Doctor's death.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Doctor's habit of going to the door if the boy was out? A.—He answered the door-bell very often himself in the day-time; he never answered it at night.

Q.—Are you certain what words you used when you went up to Mrs. Burdell's room to announce that the Doctor was dead? A.—I could not say exactly what the words were; I think the words were, "My God, you enjoy yourselves well when the Doctor is dead."

Q.—How long did you stay in that room when you went up stairs to announce that the Doctor was dead? A.—I staid there until Mr. Snodgrass went down stairs, came up and said that that was the fact.

Q.—What did you do when he came into the room and announced it? A.—I went over and caught Mrs. C. by the hand, she was fainting away; I went down then and called the next door neighbor, and I went for Dr. Roberts.

Q.—Was she crying at that time? A.—She was.

Q.—You took her by the hand and moved her on to the bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you help Helen any? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you notice that Helen fainted? A.—Yes, [illegible]

[illegible] *Juror*—I understood you to say that [illegible] take breakfast? A.—I did not see [illegible]

[illegible] *Juror*—Did you have any company on [illegible] murder occurred? A.—I did not.

[illegible] *Juror*—Had you been drunk? A.—[illegible]

[illegible] that this conversation co-[illegible] Doctor being jealous of Eckel? A.—[illegible] all the time.

[illegible] before the death of the Doc-[illegible] about one month or less, I should [illegible]

Q.—Where did this conversation occur with Mrs. C. A.—Down in the kitchen.

Q.—Do you recollect of anything else said in that conversation? A.—She said first that the Doctor was vexed at her; that was the way the subject was brought about; the conversation was in the day time.

Q.—She told you that he was jealous of Eckel? A.—I said that I did not think that she gave him any occasion.

Q.—What did she say, then? A.—She gave a smile; she said that she did not care much what he said in that respect, and she did not care about such foolish talk as that.

Q.—Did she say anything else? A.—That was all she said.

Q.—Was anybody else present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the Doctor down in the kitchen much? A.—He would happen in occasionally if he wanted something.

Q.—Did he pay any attention to what was going on there? A.—There was a great many mice there, and he used to set a trap to catch them; he came down every day to see if there were any in the trap.

Q.—On the Friday before the Doctor was killed did you see much of him? A.—I saw him at night; I saw him pretty often.

Q.—About what time was it that you last saw him? A.—I saw him, to the best of my knowledge, before he went to dine that day.

Q.—Where was it when you last saw him? A.—On the kitchen stairs.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell attend to matters about the house down to the time of his death? A.—Mrs. C. attended to them.

Q.—Did he have anything to do with the gas bills? A.—I do not know anything about the gas bills.

Q.—Did he go and cover up the dishes down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about the bread and other matters in the kitchen? A.—He said that the bread ought not to be lying there, exposed in the way for the mice to get at.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. tell you not to contradict and dispute the Doctor? A.—She did; she told me to treat him kindly, and let him have his own way.

Q.—Are you married? A.—I have been, but my husband is not living, he has been dead four years October last.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of getting drunk a good deal? A.—I could always take my share, but never so much as not to be able to work; I never saw any one who would throw it over their shoulders, whether they were rich or poor.

Q.—Have you ever been charged with any criminal offence? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever been charged with receiving stolen goods? A.—Never.

Q.—At the time you and Mary Donoghue were at Captain Dilks was any criminal complaint made against either of you? A.—There was no complaint made against me.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of meeting men in the State Prison? A.—I was never in the State Prison but once in my life.

Q.—Who did you go to see upon that occasion? A.—Dick. Smith.

Q.—How long ago was it? A.—It was fourteen years ago; he was in the employment of my husband; I went to see him from the friendship of my husband for him and no other.

Q.—Where did you live before you went to Mrs. Jones? A.—I kept house for my husband.

Q.—Did you ever go out to service before? A.—Never; I kept house in the Sixth Ward.

Q.—What street and number? A.—It was at the corner of Pearl and Cross streets; I do not know the number.

Q.—Where did you live before that? A.—No. 30 Orange-street.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—Five or six years.

Q.—Where did you live next before that? A.—We had an oyster saloon at the corner of Elm and Walker streets.

By a Juror—You stated when you went up stairs to Mrs. Cunningham's room and reported to them that Dr. Burdell was dead, you waited there until Snodgrass went down and come back; did Mrs. Cunningham make any effort to go down stairs? A.—No. Sir.

By a Juror—Was she in a fit state to make any inquiries? A.—She looked confused.

Q.—*By a Juror*—You stated you were seven weeks in Captain Dilks' family; you were not confined in the house at all? A.—I was not out but twice in that time.

Q.—Did you go out alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation about this matter at this time with anybody? A.—I did not for the people were afraid to ask me anything.

EXAMINATION OF CATHARINE STANSBURY.

Catharine Stansbury was next examined by the District-Attorney. She said she was the wife of the cashier and accountant of the New-York *Express*; she had known Dr. Burdell twenty years.

To the question whether she had ever engaged to hire the house No. 31 Bond-street, of Dr. Burdell, Mr. Clinton forcibly objected, on the ground that Mrs. Cunningham was not present at the time of the engagement, and that nothing which took place in her absence ought to be admitted as testimony. The Judge allowed the question. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

Witness—I went to No. 31 Bond-street at Dr. Burdell's request; my object was to hire the house from May 1, 1857; I was there on the Friday afternoon preceding the Doctor's death; the papers were to be signed the next morning; Dr. Burdell and my mother went through the house with me; I saw Hannah, the cook; I did not talk with her at that time; Hannah was present while we were conversing about renting the house; I did not see Mrs. Cunningham; I had previously been to the house to see Dr. Burdell; I once saw Mrs. Cunningham there.

Mr. Clinton again excepted to all this testimony, on the ground that Mrs. Cunningham not being present, such evidence was not legal. A long argument ensued between the Counsel and the District Attorney. The Judge decided that the testimony was legal.

Witness resumed—I once saw Mrs. Cunningham when I called at No. 31 Bond-street; she was close to the door of the Doctor's room; I had been talking to the Doctor, and suddenly opened the door; Mrs. Cunningham was going away from the door.

Mr. Dean again objected to the evidence. The Judge overruled. Witness continued: I was half way in the room when I was talking to Dr. Burdell; Mrs. Cunningham was immediately outside the door.

Cross examined by Mr. Dean—It was in the second-story back-room, I had this conversation with Dr. Burdell; the conversation occurred partly near the fire-place, and partly near the door; the Doctor stood part of the time with his hand upon the knob of the lock, as if about to open the door; Demis Hubbard was in the house on Friday, 30th of January; I never saw her before; she was there before I arrived there.

To a Juror—My business conversation with Dr. Burdell took place partly while I was sitting in the dentistry chair, near the window; I do not know how near Mrs. Cunningham had been to the door when I opened it; she was a few feet from it when I saw her.

John J. Burchell, the boy employed by Dr. Burdell, was the next witness: He said he was in the employment of Dr. Burdell for about a month previous to his death; he knew Mrs. Cunningham; on the day before the doctor's death he was in the doctor's office with Mrs. Cunningham, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; the Doctor had gone to the Bank; he was told by Dr. Burdell to go up stairs; Dr. Burdell gave the witness the key; I had been in the room about ten or fifteen minutes, proceeded the witness, when Mrs. Cunningham came in; she asked me if I had the ashes out of the stove, and I said, "Yes;" she asked me who sent me, and I said the Doctor; I was to tell Dr. Cox that he (the Doctor) would be back from the bank by 11 o'clock; Mrs. Cunningham said to me, "The Doctor is a passionate man;" I said, "Yes, ma'am;" then she said, "He will get over his passion in three or four days;" I left the room, and presently returned; I was absent only a few minutes; she asked me to go up and take the ashes out of her room, which I did; I left her in the Doctor's room; I went again to the Doctor's room; I asked her for the key of the room; she said she would take charge of it; about eleven o'clock the Doctor came back from the Bank and asked me for the key; I told him Mrs. Cunningham had the key; he ran up stairs to her room; I did not see him come back; I saw him afterwards about two o'clock in the afternoon; I never talked with Mrs. Cunningham about Dr. Burdell; I do not personally know of any difficulty between her and Dr. Burdell, except a quarrel about coal; I went to the house the next morning between seven and eight o'clock; the basement door was bolted, when the cook let me in; the back basement door was fastened; I went into the yard for a scuttle of coal, and had to unbolt it; I went into the Doctor's room between eight and nine o'clock; the key was outside the door in the lock; I did not see any blood outside; the door is only one step from the head of the stairs; I knocked at the door before I went in; when I got no answer I opened it; I saw blood on the side of the wall of the room; the door opened inward against the side of the room; I saw the Doctor's body; I only opened the door about six inches; he laid so near the door that a common sized man could not get in without pushing away the body; I put my hand against the side of the door, or I would have fallen down; I went and told the cook, and afterwards went up to Mrs. Cunningham's room; Mr. Snodgrass was holding her on the bed, and she was crying; I heard her scream; she did not speak to me; Snodgrass spoke to her; I do not know what he said; I was there ten minutes; I went to the front parlor when I left her room; Snodgrass came down after me and told me to take charge of the front door; Snodgrass ran into the street; he returned with Dr. Roberts; George Cunningham went out for somebody, and I went out for Dr. Smith; I did not see Mrs. Cunningham again; I went into Mrs. Cunningham's room that morning before I found the Doctor was dead; I went to clean away the ashes; nobody was in the room; they were down at breakfast; *the first I saw of Mrs. Cunningham*, she was standing at the back parlor door; I do not know whether it was before breakfast or after.

Cross examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Did you see Eckel that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time? A.—It was just when I came in; I went up to the operating room and I was cleaning out the stove.

Q.—Was he at breakfast that morning? A.—I don't know whether he was or not; the first place I saw him was in the middle of the grass plot.

Q.—*(By the Court)*—In the yard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Fourteen, going on fifteen.

Q.—Had you known Dr. Burdell before you went to live with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any money paid to Dr. Burdell on Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Dr. Smith.

Q.—Bills, or silver, or both? A.—Bills.

Q.—About what time of the day? A.—Between two and three.

By Jurors—What time was it you came on Friday, the day before the murder? A.—I came that morning just at seven o'clock.

Q.—What time did you say the Dr. left? A.—He left about half-past seven to go down to the Bank.

Q.—What time did the Doctor generally get to his office? A.—Why he used to sleep right in front of it.

Q.—He left then between seven and eight o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir; half past seven.

Q.—Where were you when you saw Mr. Eckel in the middle of the grass plot? A.—I was in the working room, back of the back parlor.

Q.—Was that after you went out with the ashes and for coal, or before? A.—No, Sir; just when I came in to work.

Q.—Who unlocked the back door on the parlor floor? A.—That was never bolted, not since I was there.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel when he went out that morning? A.—I did not see him go out; I only saw him on the grass-plot.

Q.—*By the District-Attorney*—Do you know where the Dr. breakfasted? A.—Yes, Sir; at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q.—*By Mr. Clinton*—Did you know that any other way than by what the Doctor said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was Eckel going? A.—He had his back turned towards me; he had his two hands in his pockets, and had a light coat on.

Q.—*By Mr. Clinton*—Was he going to the water closet? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness was allowed to withdraw.

Mary Donahoe was then sworn, but her examination did not commence until after the recess which was now taken from 6 till 7 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF MARY DONAHOE.

When the jurors had reassembled, the examination of Mary Donahoe was at once proceeded with. Mary looked rather ill, and spoke so low at first that counsel were obliged to ask her to stand up. She declared her inability to do so, as she had lately been confined to her bed for a week by severe ill health.

The District-Attorney asked her how she spelt her name, or if it was with an o. She said no—it was with oe, viz: D-o-n-a-h-o-e.

Her examination was conducted by Mr. Edwards. In reply to his queries, she testified that on the 25th or 26th of November last, she went to live in the family of Mrs. Cunningham as chambermaid and waitress, and that Dr. Burdell lived in that house at that time; Mrs. Cunningham mentioned to her particularly that she should attend to Dr. Burdell's office and bedroom, besides doing all the rest of her work, and she, (witness,) while she remained in the house, did clean his office and bedroom, and always made his bed; one day, when she had been about eight days or so in the house, whilst she was making the Doctor's bed—(his bedroom being then the back room and his office the front one)—she heard a great deal of talk in the front room; she recognized Dr. Burdell's voice very well, but there was also a female voice which she did not know till afterwards; the noise continued for some time—more than ten or fifteen minutes, she should think—when the Doctor came out into the bedroom, walking very fast, she, at the time, being engaged in fixing the bed, and whether he went into the little closet or not she did not know, but he hurried into the front room again; the person with him there was Mrs. Cuningham; she heard him call her a bad woman, or words to that effect, and Mrs. Cunningham, in reply, informed him that he was a bad man, a wicked bad man, as nearly as the witness could recollect the words; he seemed, by the noise, to take a hold of her and push her out, as he said these words to her, ("that she was a bad woman,") and then locked the door on her; she (Mrs. Cunningham,) from the entry, came into the bedroom where the witness was employed in making the bed, and seemed very much excited and flushed; she asked the witness if she had seen the Doctor take a gun out of that closet, and witness replied that she had not, as her back was to him when he came in and she only heard his foot; Mrs. Cunningham then said to her: "Mary, you have no notion of what a bad man that is."

NEW ARRANGEMENT AS TO THE HOURS OF SITTING.

Mr. Dean interrupted the examining counsel to refer to a matter in which the Court was interested. He said: "Your Honor asked a question of me this afternoon whether any arrangement had been made for a stenographic report of this trial similar to the one to which allusion was then made, and which was fully reported. We have to answer in the negative, so far as any arrangements that we have made ourselves are concerned. I, at the time, however, stated in connection with my associate, that we had been informed by Messrs. Roberts and Warburton that they expected to make such a report for the Times, but that it was not made for us at all, and that we did not know that we would rely on it, and, therefore, that we must require your Honor, if you must do it, to take full minutes. Within the last five minutes I have received a notice from the Times saying that they have made such arrangements, and that if the sessions of the Court terminated at 8 o'clock in the evening, they would have full stenographic reports of everything that occurred; that they have now three reporters, and that they will have four in one more day—another, an additional one, coming on from Boston—and that full reports of the trial should be made and printed, provided we could adjourn the Court at 8 o'clock in the evening."

Mr. Dean urged upon the Court the advisability of adopting the course purporting to be suggested by the Times, on the ground that the case would actually proceed more rapidly than under the existing arrangement, and that it was essentially necessary to the rights of his client that her counsel should have at least from 8 o'clock in the evening until the hour of opening the Court next day, in which to prepare their case.

Mr. Clinton suggested that the saving of time and labor to the counsel and Court, which would be effected by an accurate and full printed record not only of the evidence, but of the rulings and exceptions, would more than compensate for the proposed abbreviation of the time of sitting.

Mr. T. Romeyn insisted on the absolute necessity to the counsel for the prisoner of a few hours every evening, in which to procure witnesses and put themselves in a position to meet the testimony presented on behalf of the State.

The Court should certainly assume that the distinguished counsel on both sides came here prepared to try the case.

After some further conversation and a consultation between the Court and the Foreman of the Jury,

The Foreman submitted the matter to his fellow-jurors, and subsequently informed the Court that they were willing to accept the arrangement suggested.

The Court then announced that henceforward they would meet at nine o'clock in the morning and sit till two, that from two until three they would have a recess, that at three they would reassemble and sit until eight.

Mr. Clinton rose to present some suggestion to the Court, but was informed by the Judge that the arrangement just announced was final.

CONTINUATION OF MARY DONOHOE'S TESTIMONY.

The witness resumed by saying that the next thing that Mrs. Cunningham said was that he (Dr. Burdell) was a bad, passionate man; upon which the witness remarked, "Bless me, ma'am, he must be dangerous!" she then told witness what the noise was about—that the Doctor wanted to bring some woman—(witness was interrupted, but allowed to proceed;) Mrs. C. said the noise was about the Doctor wishing to bring some woman back to that house, which she did not wish, as she (the woman) was not a good character, and she did not wish him to bring her in among her daughters; whereupon witness said she was perfectly right in that; Mrs. C. then said, "Mary, I don't wish you to take any notice or make any remark of what is said here or done; I can manage him myself;" which ended the conversation; when witness had done making the bed, she went away about her work through the house; the Doctor, when witness came out, was in his office room; about an hour or an hour and a half after that, the Doctor came to witness when she was brushing the stairs on the lobby; he appeared to be dressed; he locked the door of his office room and put the key in his pocket; that room was then the front room; he went down stairs as if he was going out; while on the stairs, and just after this, witness saw Mrs. Cunningham take a key, seemingly from her pocket, or in her hand—she did not know, in fact, where it was taken from—and put it in the lock of the bed-room door and unlock it; she told witness to go up and tell Miss Augusta to come down, and that the Doctor had gone out; witness went accordingly, and Miss Augusta came down and went into the room into which Mr. Cunningham had already gone. Witness went into the Doctor's front room, passing from the other room and going through the passage between them, to dust it. Witness found them in the office room; they were looking at papers. The bureau on the right hand was open, and some of the little drawers were open. It was the same bureau that stood at the side of the iron chest in the room where the Doctor was murdered. After witness had dusted about the bureau a little, Mrs. C. said, "that will do, Mary," and she (Mary) left the room, in which Mrs. and Miss C. still [illegible]. Witness often saw in that house a bunch of keys tied with red tape; they seemed to be like iron keys; witness never noticed them particularly, but she never saw any brass ones among them; all [illegible] stairs, in the parlors and bed-room were brass keys; up stairs they were mostly brass keys, but the middle doors she believed had iron keys; witness noticed particularly once one little iron key in the door between Mr. Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's rooms. [This last statement, after some argument, was excluded by the Court for the present.]

The witness then asked what connection there was between Mrs. Cunningham's and Mr. Eckel's rooms as to closets, doors, &c.

The question was objected to, and ruled out by the Court, on the ground that the evidence already in the case as to the existence of a jealous feeling on the part of Dr. Burdell toward Mrs. Cunningham on *suspicion of improper intimacy with Eckel was sufficient*, so far as the question of motive was concerned.

Counsel for the defence then admitted the relative locations of the rooms of Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel.

Witness, in resuming, said she always thought that Mrs. Cunningham slept in her own room on the third story, front; she always made her bed there.

Q.—Where was Eckel's bed?

The Court—That is admitted.

Witness continued—While she was living there Mr. Eckel slept in the small room; there was a door in the partition between these rooms; witness attended to all the rooms in the house.

Q.—Did you observe in the morning whether Mr. Eckel's bed was occupied?

[Objected to, on the ground, among other reasons, that the motive of Mrs. Cunningham was stronger if the Doctor's accusations as to her improper intimacy with Eckel were untrue.]

Witness (in continuation) said she had often heard Mrs. C. say that he (the Doctor) was a very wicked, bad man; that there was no doing anything with him; she heard that she thought about three weeks before the murder was committed; it was a frequent thing for Mrs. C. to say so, but witness did not remember to hear her say that within three weeks before the Doctor's death; she never heard her say anything about the Doctor being married, but when Mrs. C. complained to her of his being so cross, she joked her about it, and said, "perhaps, ma'am, if he was married and had a wife to guide him he would not be so cross," to which Mrs. Cunningham replied that it would be a pity of any woman who would get him. Witness thought this was a fortnight or three weeks before the murder. On the Sunday after the Saturday that they quarrelled in the bedroom the Doctor had gone to Brooklyn or somewhere from home, and Hannah (the cook) and witness had gone to bed a little after ten o'clock. The children and George Snodgrass had come up also to their room—[Witness was interrupted, and asked to relate the conversation that occurred at the breakfast table, to which this was introductory]—she said that when they were talking about the words the Doctor had had with Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel remarked that he (meaning the Doctor) deserved a good knock down if it could be done handy; Mrs. Cunningham did not seem to make any remark; she merely laughed; that morning there was nothing more said but on the following morning they were conversing again about the Doctor's ugliness; there were present Mr. Eckel, Mrs. C. and Miss Helen; the two children were at the table, and Miss Augusta, she thought was present too; the conversation was a general one; they were talking about the Doctor being an ugly man; Mr. Eckel was eating cakes she thought at the time, and laughing; when, putting down his knife and fork, he rubbed his hands just so, like making fun, and said, "By jingo! shouldn't I like to be at the stringing up of that old fellow, if I would not have too hard a pull at the cord; Mrs. Cunningham just seemed to give a little laugh; she did not say anything, but told witness she need not remain in the room any longer; on the Saturday night before the murder witness had been later than usual in washing out the front entry, and heard a great deal of noise in the Doctor's room; she could not distinguish between the voices, the noise was so great; just then a ring came to the door, and witness went to it, opened it, and closed it again as soon as she could; the noise up stairs continued for about fifteen minutes; witness saw the Doctor running down stairs; Mrs. Cunningham, she supposed, was up stairs, but she did not see her; about an hour before she heard the noise witness had seen Mrs. Cunningham go up stairs; that night about nine o'clock Mrs. C. came into the kitchen and told Hannah and witness to get ready as quick as they could and go to bed; she had never before ordered them to bed in that way; witness asked her could she not stop and set the table and do some other little things, it being Saturday night; she came back twice and said, "now look here, Mary, I don't want a muss;" Mary said she would make no muss, as she had only to clean her knives and wash her silver; Mrs. Cunningham then said to Hannah, "Mary does not understand what I mean of the affair about the Doctor." "Oh!" said Hannah, "you need not care about that, for Mary was in the entry and heard all the noise, and all that the Doctor said in passing her by." Mrs. Cunningham then went up stairs and came back again. Witness was never asked by her to go into the bath-room for any purpose. One time Mrs. C. sent her with a plate of soup to the Doctor, who had a bad cold, and he refused it. Witness took it down and told Mrs. C. that he (the Doctor) said he was going to dinner, or had had his dinner, and did not require it. One time witness was asked by Mrs. C. to bring up to the Doctor a sort of hot stuff which the family were in the habit of making for themselves altogether twice a week, and he did not take it, saying he did not take anything like that. Witness brought it back to Mrs. Cunningham. Witness very often stood behind Mrs. Cunningham's chair and she remarked that she used her left hand more than her right; she saw that Mrs. Cunningham used her fork a good deal and generally used the knife in her left hand to cut with. Witness assisted to change the Doctor's bed from the back to the front room about a fortnight after she went there; at any rate it was before Christmas a good while. At the time of making this change witness heard Mrs. C. remark that she supposed the Doctor had made that change so that he might hear every noise and every foot up above in her room. Witness left the house on the Wednesday before the murder, she thought at about half past six o'clock in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Do you recollect any overcoats stolen out of the hall? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was that before the murder? A.—It was a long time before the murder; overcoats were stolen twice, one of which belonged to George Snodgrass, and the other to Mr. Eckel.

Q.—When was Snodgrass' coat stolen? A.—I think that was six or seven weeks before the murder; Snodgrass was always in the habit of visiting when I went there; he was in the habit of coming every evening to see the young ladies, and after a week that I was there he hung his coat in the hall, and Mr. Eckel had been hanging his there also, and both were taken.

Q.—That was about a week after you left? A.—I think so.

Q.—Were they both taken at the same time? A.—Both at the same time.

Q.—Do you recollect that any coats were stolen after that? A.—Yes.

Q.—About how long after that? A.—I think it was upon a Friday, a week or so before the murder? I know that on the following Monday Doctor Burdell put a new lock upon the door.

Q.—What room did Mrs. Burdell occupy while you were there? A.—From the time I was there I always made her bed in the third story front room.

Q.—And you always supposed that she slept there? A.—I always supposed so.

Q.—Without interruption? A.—Yes; I always had her bed to make in the morning.

Q.—Do you not know that Doctor Snodgrass and his wife occupied that room for a portion of that time? A.—For a fortnight they did; she (Mrs. Cunningham) always occupied that room, but gave it up to Doctor Snodgrass.

Q.—He and his wife (Doctor Snodgrass) were visiting there at that time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was not Mrs. Snodgrass there longer than that? A.—No, sir, I do not think she was.

Q.—Did she not remain there while Doctor Snodgrass left, and subsequently returned after having been gone a week or two? A.—Not while I was there; I did not miss them out of the house for a meal; they may have been away a day or so, but not more.

Q.—They are the father and mother of George Snodgrass? A.—Yes; I waited upon them and attended to them.

Q.—You say that Mrs. Burdell made a remark that she supposed the Doctor had changed his room so as to hear all that was going on in her room? A.—Yes.

The District-Attorney—Overhead in her room? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—About what time was it? Are you sure how long it was after you went there that the bed was changed? A.—I do not think that it was more than a fortnight after I went there that the bed was changed.

Q.—You took the drink to the Doctor? A.—Yes.

Q.—About when was that that you first took this drink to the Doctor? A.—Only once.

Q.—I ask when was that? A.—About a month or so before the murder.

Q.—After you returned with it what was done with it? A.—I do not know; I sat it down on the parlor table; she (Mrs. Cunningham) sent one up another night to Mr. Ullmann.

Q.—Were other parties drinking this same hot stuff down stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was the same drink? A.—Yes.

Q.—Nothing poisonous in it as far you know? A.—I never thought of poison, nor anything of the sort.

Q.—Fix the time when you took the soup up to the Doctor? A.—As near as I can, I think it was about six weeks before the occurrence—between five or six weeks; it was six weeks at all events.

Q.—Did you make that soup? A.—It was soup which Hannah made.

Q.—For the family? A.—Yes.

Q.—And not specially prepared for Dr. Burdell? A.—No; it was soup made for the family.

Q.—Good soup, was it not, and nothing wrong about it? A.—No.

Q.—What was done with it? A.—I brought it down again, and took it into the kitchen.

Q.—Did the Doctor have a cold at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And was complaining? A.—Yes.

Q.—You heard a conversation as to the Doctor wanting to bring some women there which Mrs. Burdell did not want, as she did not wish them to associate with her daughters. Do you know what women were meant? A.—No.

Q.—Were not their names Hubbard and Post? A.—I understood that it was afterwards.

Q.—Did you attend to the door in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir, always; there was no boy when I went there first.

Q.—You did not let any one in who took the overcoats, of course? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of course not? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir, [emphatically.]

Q.—You do not know who took them? A.—No; I told them that it was their own carelessness; I know nothing about it.

Q.—Now, as to this talking about the Doctor at the breakfast-table, on the Monday morning: State who were present on that occasion? As far as I can remember, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Eckel, Miss Helen, and the two little boys.

Q.—Was Augusta there? A.—I do not think she was down.

Q.—Was Snodgrass there? A.—No; he had taken *his breakfast in the kitchen, and went to his work* early.

Q.—Was Snodgrass present when this conversation occurred? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you not swear before the Coroner that he was present? A.—No, I did not; I do not think I ever did.

Q.—Did you not state that Snodgrass spoke about the Doctor in that conversation at the breakfast-table, on that Monday morning, about his having got up to let the Doctor in the night before? A.—Yes, but it was not at the breakfast-table; he ate his breakfast in the kitchen that morning, for he would not wait for the family to come down.

Q.—He did not make this remark at the breakfast-table? A.—Not at the breakfast-table with the family.

Q.—What were you doing in the breakfast-room at this time—waiting on table? A.—Yes; I always stood and waited from the beginning of meals until they were done.

Q.—Do you recollect anything else that was said at the breakfast table that morning? A.—No. Q.—Who began the conversation about Dr. Burdell? A.—I cannot say directly, but I think it was Mrs. Cunningham. She said that George Snodgrass could have him punished for using the language to him that he had done after getting up and letting him in on Sunday night.

Q.—What language did she say he (Burdell) had used to Snodgrass? A.—Something or other about knocking in his brains.

Q.—Had the Doctor said he would knock his brains in? A.—Yes, for putting a bolt in the door, so that he could not get into his own door, and she (Mrs. Cunningham) said that George Snodgrass could have him arrested for that language.

Q.—He did not say that Dr. Burdell claimed that Snodgrass himself had put a bolt in the door against him, but that somebody else had? A.—Yes, and that Snodgrass and he had some words, and that he was mad.

Q.—Did she say anything about Snodgrass getting up at one or two o'clock in the morning, and letting him in? A.—No.

Q.—Were you sleeping in the attic at the time that Snodgrass let him in? A.—I was undressed, and in bed.

Q.—You had been asleep? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was after he and the little boys had gone to bed? A.—They were in the room; Little Tom Snodgrass was there, and the two boys.

Q.—George and Willie Cunningham? A.—Yes, the four were in that front attic room.

Q.—You heard a bell ring? A.—I heard a great deal of noise; I told Hannah that there was some noise down stairs, and she said never mind; then I heard the bell, "and" says I, "that is Dr. Burdell, and he can't get in."

Q.—Did you ever have any difficulty with Dr. Burdell? A.—I never had any difficulty with him.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell and Hannah take you out of the cellar on one occasion. A.—They did.

Q.—Were you intoxicated at that time? A.—I had been very poorly for a long time.

Q.—Were you intoxicated? Answer me that question.

The witness—I tell you—

Mr. Clinton—Answer the question.

The Court—Let her give her own explanation.

Witness—Please allow me; I had been very poorly for a long time with a severe cold and a pain in my side, and it was the day after New-Year's, I think—(witness confused)—I think I certainly had been—(confusion self-evident and laughter)—the truth is before all the people here, that I had been taking about (hesitation) been taking about one glass of very—very bad brandy, and made into punch; I did not go to ask for it, for I am not accustomed to do so; No, Sir; after I had taken this I went down into the cellar for a scuttle of coal, and I took a fainting fit, or a spasm—like which came over me, and either Mrs. Cunningham or Hannah came to call me, and I was in a sort of faint or ill; but no person ever saw me the worse for liquor—no person ever saw drunkenness about me; I was never in the beastly state of intoxication that I have seen Mrs. Cunningham in. (Laughter, which was suppressed by the rapping of the Judge's hammer.)

Q.—Were you at any time discharged from the service of Mrs. Cunningham or Mrs. Burdell? A.—By no means; I was not.

Q.—Were you not told in January by her that she would not keep you because you drank too much? A.—I do not remember of her saying that she would not keep me.

Q.—Do you not know that another girl was got in your place from Ferris' Intelligence Office in January last, and that you begged to be retained, and Mrs. Cunningham finally kept you? A.—I never went into her house drunk or intoxicated, and well she knew it.

Mr. Clinton—Answer the question? was another girl obtained from the intellige office in your place in January last? A.—Mrs. Cunningham said that they would require—

Q.—That is not the question.

The Court—Let her give her explanation.

Witness—I am but a poor person, and I have to depend upon myself.

The Court—(To Counsel)—Let her give the reason for the change. You must not stop her until she gives it. (To witness.) Go on with your explanation.

Witness—I was out one evening to do some business of my own, and could not get it done, and stopped away for a night, and I came home sober and correct, fit to do my work, and then Mrs. Cunningham's party was going on, and she seemed to wish for another girl; I said I will make it up for stopping out all night, and she said that she was going to get another girl from the office, and that, as her party was coming off, she would keep us both, but the girl declined to stop, and went away that night; she said she could get another place.

Q.—Were you not told by her that she could not keep you unless you stopped getting drunk and did better? A.—I never was told about getting drunk; she did not discharge me, or exactly tell me to leave.

Q.—At the time you spoke of when the girl was in your place, did you not beg her to keep you longer? A.—I certainly said that I would like to go on with the work.

Q.—(Repeated.) A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not go down upon your knees and beg her to keep you longer? A.—No; I never went upon my knees to her or any one except to God.

Q.—Are you addicted to habits of intoxication? A.—I have never been so; I have seen better service than Mrs. Cunningham's was; I have my references here, and I could have shown them to the Judge, but they tore and destroyed them.

Q.—Were you not in Captain Dilk's house? A.—I was there a day; I have been in the Fifteenth Ward District Station-house till I was brought to the Toombs, three weeks last Friday.

Q.—Were you in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house all the time that this homicide occurred until three weeks ago, when you were brought to the Toombs? A.—I was kept there all the while; I had a large place all to myself, and my meals were brought in by the doorman.

Q.—Was there any complaint made against you by Captain Dilkes, while you were at his house, or at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house? A.—Captain Dilkes, from some motives of his own—

Mr. Clinton—That is not the question.

The Court—Let her answer the question.

Q.—Did you have a difficulty with Captain Dilkes or his wife? A.—With neither.

Q.—Was a complaint made against you, at one of the station houses, during that time? A.—There was, without my knowlegde.

Q.—Were you charged with stealing? A.—No, Sir—not by Judge or Jury; one of his men said some spoons were missed, but I know nothing about them.

Q.—Where did you live before you lived with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—With Mr. John Miles, from whom I got a reference, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Q.—When did you live with Mr. Miles? A.—It is about two years since I left him; afterwards I did needlework for a living; before I lived with Mr. Miles I lived with Mr. Arnold, in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Montgomery, No. 372 Spring-street? A.—Yes, Sir; I boarded with her one month, and sorry I am I remained there; she is not the woman I like.

Q.—Did you leave her house to go to Mrs. Burdell's? A.—I did, and went back to her house to get my clothes.

Q.—With whom have you talked about this trial, since you were taken into custody? A.—Not with a living soul, except Miss Foster, in the City Prison.

Q.—Did you take your clothes with you when you left Mrs. Cunningham's? A.—I did not; I left my frocks and dresses hanging up.

Q.—Did you not have in your bundle under your bed some of Miss Helen Cunningham's clothes? A.—Not a thread, Sir; there was not a rag under the bed.

Q.—Did you not have some of Dr. Burdell's towels? A.—No, Sir; I had towels of my own.

Q.—With whom have you lived besides those parties you have named? A.—With Mr. Henry Ludlow in Tenth-avenue, and with Mrs. William Redmond, in South Orange.

Q.—Did you never have an altercation with Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Did he never forbid you to go into his room? A.—He had a peculiar way of his own, and would say, "Don't come dusting here, I'll do it myself."

Q.—Did you never say to him that your family was as good as his? A.—Never, Sir, I know better than to speak to a gentleman in that way.

Q.—Did you ever threaten Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir; I never threatened any man, woman, or child in my life.

Q.—Do you remember lying two days intoxicated in the house? A.—Never, Sir; nor one day, nor one hour.

The cross-examination here closed, and the District-Attorney said there was an item of direct evidence which had been overlooked. He asked the witness who occupied the little front room next to that occupied by Snodgrass. She replied it was not occupied; there was a fireplace in it; fires were very seldom lighted there, but a few days before the murder of Dr. Burdell she was told to lay a fire there, but not to light it, as it would not be required for a day or two.

At the instance of a Juror, the witness was asked whether Mrs. Cunningham used her knife in eating with her right hand? She replied that she used her left hand in eating, and she (witness) thought her left-handed.

Dr. Stephen A. Main was the next witness, and was examined by the District-Attorney. He said: I am a dentist; I live at No. 32 Bond-street, exactly opposite Dr. Burdell's; I was called into Dr. Burdell's on the morning of Jan. 31, between eight and nine o'clock; I ran up to the Doctor's room where he was lying dead; I placed my hand upon him, and found him dead; I passed into his bedroom, and found his bed had not been tumbled; I then returned, locked the door of the office, and gave the key into the hands of my student, who had followed me in; as I was leaving the door Snodgrass called to me from the next flight of stairs above, to come up stairs into Mrs. Cunningham's room; I went up, saw Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters there; the youngest was faint; while I was there Mrs. Cunningham spoke in regard to the Doctor being dead; she asked me if he was dead; I told her he was; she then asked me how he died, or what was the cause of his death; I told her that he had died from the bursting of a blood vessel, or an hemorrhage of the lungs; she asked me who was in the house; I told her I had seen no one, but the dentist Smith's boy, who stood at the door; she made some remark in regard to the doctor's death again, and I repeated that he had burst a blood-vessel; she said she was glad that was the case, for Hannah had told her he was murdered; she wished that I would look out for Dr. Smith, when he came, to see what he did, for he was a bad man, and he was not to take anything away; the gas was burning in the Doctor's window when I went in; the Doctor's head lay within two or three inches of the door, as it opened into the room. The witness described the position of the body, and the appearance, as published in his previous testimony. He proceeded: When I went to Mrs. Cunningham's room, she was very excitable and agitated; she had a sort of hysteric action as if she felt very bad; I was in the room only a minute or two; [illegible] Snodgrass came into the room while I was there; I was out with my wife at a party the night before, and returned home about one o'clock; as we came into Bond-street, my wife called my attention to a peculiar smell, as of something burning; I did not notice it particularly myself, till I came near my own house; when I got out the sleigh, I noticed it very plainly.

Mr. Dean objected to the witness stating what the smell resembled. Overruled by the Judge. Exception taken.

Witness resumed—The smell was like the burning of woolen or leather—he would not be certain which it was; it was stronger when I arrived at No. 30 Bond street, opposite No. 31; I was in the room when Mrs. Cunningham was brought before the Coroner for examination on the afternoon of January 31st; I do not recollect how she was dressed except that she had a large fur cape on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Romeyn—What sort of a day was it on the 31st January? A.—Very cold; a stormy day.

Q.—How did you happen to go to Dr. Burdell's house that morning? A.—The Doctor's boy came for me.

Q.—Were you the first person in the house, as far as you saw? A.—Yes, except the family.

Q.—Did you say the body laid so as to be clear of the door, when it opened? A.—It was about six inches within the door.

Q.—From all that appeared, you were the first person in the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were the hands apparently in the position in which he had fallen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you move the body? A.—I did; I turned it over to see if he had killed himself.

Q.—Did his right hand grasp the breast over the mortal wound in the heart? A.—Yes; his hand lay immediately over it.

Q.—Was there much blood about his face? A.—Yes; his nose was nearly covered in the pool of coagulated blood in which his face lay.

Q.—Was there anything to indicate that he had been removed into the position where you saw him after he was dead, and the body laid out there? A.—None whatever.

A recess was here taken, it being 10 o'clock, until this morning at 10 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Commercial and Financial News—Establishment of a Credit Mobilier in Havana—The Slave-Trade

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

In the Island of Cuba, through the results of our agricultural industry, we have added to our capital—floating for all reasonable purposes—over $125,000,000 accumulated in the past five years. Money is easy and obtained with facility, on good security, at 4 per cent. per annum. Our condition from embarrassment has become one of independent ease, so much so, that the question is involuntary with almost every holder—what shall I do with my money? The Spanish Bank of Havana took a drop of three millions from the public anxiety, and already the stock has been sold at much more than 50 per cent. premium. Other institutions—private banks of discount and deposit, have been created—insurance offices on the lives of persons, slaves, horses, rents and general property have sprung into existence to meet the necessities of the times—shares all sold and now held at premiums,—why? because they are all endowed with banking privileges,—discounting and dealing in exchange, and fortunately not selected as depositories of [illegible] funds. And now to crown the rage for doing with our surplus moneys we have the *Credit Mobilier* of French extraction, entitled "*Sociedad del Credito Mobiliario y Fomento Cubano.*" The child of Fortune scarcely christened, and not three weeks old, since the stock was taken, is already dispensing her favors, and many subscribers have sold their shares without payment of the first installment, during the past week, at 23, 24, 26 and 29 per cent. premium! The counselors of the new institution were elected Monday evening, embracing some of the new names of our merchant princes, that have *accumulated*, to their position within the last ten or twelve years: Don JUAN NEPOMUCENO, of the house of S. C. BURNHAM & Co. received the largest number of votes, 715—he may be considered as the [illegible] representative of the late [illegible], Esq., who died some years since, whose confidential clerk he was. He was the good steward of the [illegible] that one, with the other servants, [illegible] is on the upper round of the ladder; [illegible] times; HYPOLITE CASTANEDA, [illegible] and nine others of ancient and modern [illegible] in the list of counselors. A Director [illegible] remains to be chosen, and the prestige of the [illegible] *Mobiliario* is in favor of Don JULIAN DONATO, of the highly reputable house of MONTOULIA & Co.

The capital of the institution is to be $3,000,000, and the new system is to be immediately at work in our midst to the commercial [illegible]. Where the gains are to come from to [illegible] the vast enterprises which are spreading their [illegible] over our wealth, I do not precisely see.

It strikes me that we are having rather too much of a good thing for our business requirements; but I hope I am mistaken, even if I have no [illegible] account myself. *However*, there are phases in future calculation for speculation, which may resolve my trouble—the walls of Havana are to be levelled, our ditches filled, the lots to be sold, and it is already planned that the *Mobiliario* is to have the job, with lease-rights, under a bonus, and the usual duties for the crown, in which case I shall have no time to count the funds that will evolve to the credit of the institution.

More vessels are being sold for the coast of Africa—which movement is decidedly progressive. The negroes seized at Trinidad were 600.

Exchanges still improving. New-York, 3½ discount; London, 7½@8 premium.

Health fine. Crop short. Freights low. N.

Preparations to Invade Mexico—Negotiations with Ex-President Santa Ana—The Slave-Trade—Complicity of Americans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

Speculations of all kinds have so engrossed the public mind for the last eight or ten days, that little or no attention has been paid to the Mexican question, or to its supposed final result. The Government of this Island, however, continues its preparations for the reception and accommodation of the troops, and, in anticipation of a hostile result, has forwarded to the home Government $1,000,000. This sum was loaned them by the Spanish Bank, at the rate of 6 per cent. annually. It is easy to conceive the dislike that this operation has caused in the minds of the shareholders, particularly in those who remember the branch bank of San Fernando, and the scandalous conduct of the Spanish Government on that occasion. General CONCHA's name, however, seems to afford sufficient guarantee for the faithful payment of the money, and, as they deposit their surplus funds with the Bank, things look somewhat safe. I noticed, the other day, that the Navy Department were laying buoys in the harbor, for the vessels shortly expected from Cadiz. Orders have been issued for vessels now here to be in readiness to sail at the first notice. Vera Cruz will be their destination.

I am confident from certain reports in circulation that some intrigue is going on between General CONCHA and ex-President SANTA ANA, for the purpose of inducing the latter to place himself under the orders of the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, provided Spain deems it necessary to invade Mexico. The object of using SANTA ANA is to give another coloring to the expedition than the real one. The old rascal is ready and willing to lend himself to any scheme, no matter how base it may be, to return again to the pillage of his native country, where he will soon be able to replenish his purse, now sadly reduced by his excessive indulgence in cock fighting. The Mexican officers who were exiled by President COMONFORT are here, and from this apparent intimacy with the Palace Camarilla, would seem to be parties to the movement. I shall be on the alert, and advise you opportunely of all that turns up, for I really believe CONCHA is deep in the Mexican plot. His ambition is not satisfied with the Marquisate, and it may lead him to prove himself to be utterly unfit to lead an army. Nous verrons.

The slave trade has revived here in Cuba with all its former violence. Hardly a day passes without we hear of a vessel being dispatched to the Coast, and I am sorry to see that the Americans are the most willing to engage in the prohibited traffic. Several fine vessels have been purchased quite recently and left this port for parts unknown. Madame Rumor says that certain New-York merchants are large shareholders in this kind of speculations. Doubtless some of the principal fortunes in New-York at this present time owe their origin to a successful venture in the African trade. New-Orleans has also furnished a goodly number of fast-sailing schooners and brigs, the most of which were dispatched there for lawful trade on the Coast, but are now believed to have gone on some other errand. A wide awake Commodore in that quarter would be able to make a good haul this year. General CONCHA and all the principal officers of his Government are accused of conniving at the trade, and filling their pockets with [illegible]. This may be false, however, and we should not believe him to be capable of such a shameful practice, particularly as he has so often expressed his horror of the corruption existing among the New-York City Councilmen.

I would like to give you a list of the several moneyed institutions that have sprung into existence like mushrooms within the last few weeks. Their name is legion, and so great is the phrensy of this people for "Parker Vein" operations, that some have paid as high as 40 per cent. for shares in banks that have not yet been organized! If BENNETT would only come out here and puff, it is Parker Vein, he would reap a golden harvest.

Mr. CLARKE, the Engineer of the Regla and Matanzas Railroad, was severely bitten by a bloodhound whilst on a survey near the town of Guanabacoa.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, May 6.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 178, 573, 144, 594, 600, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 674, 675, 676 to 680, [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Important Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 4.
Before Judge Nelson.

SUPPLIES—LOCAL LAW—LIENS.

J. A. Secor et al. vs. The Steamboat Highlander.—This case derives interest from its connection with the doctrine laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the *Steamboat*, (Pratt vs. Reed,) at the last term, which holds contrary to the often expressed decisions of many of our Courts, that in order to give a material man a lien upon a vessel, there must be a necessity proved for the credit as great as would warrant a bottomry hypothecation of the vessel. The appellant in the present case, in addition to the points taken in the Court below, upon the argument of the appeal, pressed the doctrine of Pratt vs. Reed. Judge NELSON, however, does not seem to consider that case as applicable.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover the balance due on a special contract to build a boiler for the *Highlander*, the balance being $1,400 and interest, and also for work done over and beyond the contract amounting to some $1,490 95. A decree was rendered in the Court below for both sums. The latter account is not seriously in dispute. The balance on the contract is contested on the ground that the credit was given to Cornell, the owner, and not to the vessel. This contract was entered into between the parties on the 3d February, 1850, by which *Cornell agreed* [illegible] on the 1st March [illegible] when the boiler was [illegible] balance by note at [illegible] completion. Cornell [illegible] the note, as agreed, and [illegible] included in the suit for the other portion of the work. There is no question but that the balance of the price for the boiler is due and payable, but it is insisted that the builders had no lien on the vessel, as the credit was given to the owner. The *Highlander* is a domestic vessel, and the lien, therefore, depends upon the State law. This law, at the date of the contract, provided that the lien shall cease twelve days after the vessel has left the port for some other one within the State. (3 R. S. p. 759, § 1, 2.) By a subsequent law, passed March 29, 1855, the time is extended to sixty days. (Sess. Laws, p. 174, § 1, 2.)

So far as the question here is concerned, the latter law is not important. The contract was made before its enactment, and of course with reference to the old law.

On the part of Cornell, it is insisted, that the agreement to take a note for the last installment at three months was inconsistent with the idea of a lien on the vessel, as the event would occur to wit, leaving her port, in all human probability more than twelve days before the credit of three months would expire; and hence, no lien could have been in the contemplation of the parties as to this payment.

On the part of the libelant, it is claimed, that the whole of the contract price became due on the completion of the work, but that the last installment was to be paid by a note at three months. And as the note was not given or tendered, this installment became immediately due. The question is a close one, and I have entertained some doubts about it. Judge Ingersoll, who decided the case below, came to the conclusion that the lien existed, and enforced it by his decree. The mere giving of credit does not necessarily displace the lien. That has been held in several cases. The ground here is not that a credit was given, but that the credit is inconsistent with the idea of a lien, for the reason, unless the boat should remain at her port for the three months, the lien would be lost by the terms of the statute; and that this must have been within the contemplation of the parties. The case of Peyroux vs. Howard (7 Peters, 344,) bears somewhat on this question. Here a contract giving an unconditional credit, extending beyond the time which the law gives to the lien, was considered as inconsistent with the idea of a lien, and operated as a waiver of it. The difference between that case and the present one is, the credit given here is not absolute, as in the above case, but conditional—that is, upon the owner's giving a note at three months; on neglecting or refusing to give which, the credit ceased; for, the demand then became immediately due and payable according to well-settled law. Now, it may be going too far to say that the builder must have intended to waive the lien on the event of the refusal to give the note, for the case comes down to that. I agree that he did, if the agreement was kept on the part of Cornell, and the note given. But on his refusal to keep the agreement in respect to this installment, there is certainly much justice in saying that the builder also should not be bound by it, but should be remitted to his right independent of the contract. It may have been material to him, whether this balance should remain in account, or in a note upon which funds could be raised.

The State act is very strong and positive. It declares that such debt (one like the libelants) "shall be a lien upon such ship or vessel, &c., and shall be preferred to all other liens thereon except mariners' wages." There is no condition or qualification attached, as in cases of maritime liens, under the admiralty, except that the work is done on the vessel or supplies furnished. The affirmative, therefore, lies on the claimant to displace the lien. That it is insisted has been done by showing a contract inconsistent with any such lien; but this assumes that the contract has been fulfilled, in which case the inference is clear; but, is the party equally subject to this inference when it has been broken? It seems to me not. As I read the contract, the builder agrees to give three months' credit, on the owners giving him a note of that tenor; if not, then no credit was given. This is certainly the legal effect, in case of the refusal, and I do not see why it should not be considered as the meaning and intent of the parties.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to agree with the Court below, and affirm the decree.

For appellant—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For appellee—Mr. McMahon.

PROOF OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Addison J. Comstock vs. Thomas Carnley and Don A. Cushman.—NELSON, C. J.—This is an action of trespass brought to recover the value of property seized upon by virtue of a process of attachment against one Darius C. Jackson in this City, by Carnley, Sheriff, in favor of Cushman, the plaintiff in the attachment. Comstock, the plaintiff in this suit, claims to have been the owner of the property. Several questions were reserved at the trial, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. Jackson and his partners, of Elyria, Ohio, had entered into a contract with the Junction Railroad Company in that State to construct a certain portion of it, and, among other things, it was agreed to take bonds of the Company and of other Corporations in payment for the work. A certain amount of these bonds were agreed to be advanced to the contractors on their giving security for the application of the proceeds to the construction of the road. Comstock, the present plaintiff, as claimed, gave this security; but insisted that the bonds, by way of indemnifying him, should be assigned to him, and also, the goods purchased by any of the proceeds should be deemed as belonging to him, and his property until applied in the way agreed. The goods in question were purchased out of the proceeds of some of these bonds, some portion in the name of Comstock, the rest in the name of the firm of Jackson. All the goods were purchased by Jackson. One of the bonds was also attached which was in the possession of Jackson. The case turns a good deal upon his deposition taken under the act of Congress *ex parte*, he residing more than one hundred miles from the place of trial. And the first question presented is, whether or not his deposition furnishes competent proof of the suretyship of Comstock in behalf of Jackson's loan to the Railroad Co. This proof is quite material, as it lays the foundation of the title of Comstock to the property in question. The original writing securing the Company was not produced before the United States Commissioner, and proved, but only a copy which Jackson testified was a correct copy. This copy is annexed. We think the proof produced incompetent. It was no higher than parol evidence of a written instrument, the original of which was in existence. It was in the hands of the Railroad Co. where, as I understand from the deposition, Jackson examined it and produced a copy before the Commissioner. The original should have been produced and proved before this officer, and he should have annexed a true copy in returning the deposition to the Court. Or if Jackson could not have obtained the original, it was competent to have examined the officers of the Company in whose custody the paper was. (6 Car. & p. 513.)

I entertain strong doubts, also, as to to the competency of Jackson as a witness for the plaintiff in the case. It is put upon the ground that his interest is neutralized—that is, whichever way the case may result, he is liable. But, I am inclined to think, as the case stands, if the verdict should result in favor of the defendants, Jackson would not only be liable to Comstock for the property, but, as principal in the transaction out of which the litigation has arisen, he would be bound to indemnify Comstock, his surety, for the expenses of the litigation, which, if true, would disturb the balance of interest. It is not necessary, however, to express a definitive opinion upon this question, as there must be a new trial, and it will depend upon the facts as they may appear upon that trial.

The case is one, also, that should have been put to the Jury upon the question of fact whether or not, under the facts and circumstances attending the purchase of the goods in question, and the dealings with the bonds, the property did not belong to Jackson's firm, and not to Comstock, the plaintiff. The case properly presented this question, and it belonged to the Jury to determine it.

For the reasons above, we think there must be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 5.
Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

On reaching this case yesterday, Mr. O'Conor, for Mr. Lemmon, moved for its postponement until the first Monday in September, to obtain the opinions rendered in the Dred Scott case, which would have a great bearing on this suit.

Mr. Blunt desired the case to proceed at once, as there had already been too many postponements. Mr. Evarts desired to have the matter postponed, as he had been but recently retained, and wished time to examine the facts. He had tried to obtain the Dred Scott opinions, but could procure but thirty pages, whereas there would be about seven hundred in all.

The Chief Justice inquired whether this was a *bona fide* controversy, or merely a case got up for deciding an abstract question. If the alleged owner of the slaves had been indemnified, what question could there be for the Courts to pass upon?

Mr. O'Conor stated that even if the owner had been indemnified by a third party, he was not deprived of his remedy against the unlawful possessor; but he would inquire whether this case was fairly before the Court.

His Honor stated that he would think the matter over and render his decision as to the postponement this morning.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE QUO WARRANTO ON APPEAL.

After transacting some further business, the case of *The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. Simeon Draper* was taken up. It was understood that the counsel should be limited to two hours each. The arguments used were substantially those advanced at the Special Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 5.
Before Hon. Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court this morning a quorum of grand Jurors was not to be had, so the Judge was unable to deliver his charge.

Foster Brownlow, a German sailor, was charged with grand larceny. He stole fourteen brass faucets, valued at $46 50, from John O. Morse. The defence did not deny the crime, but urged that the defendant was drunk when he committed the larceny. The Jury, after an hour's consideration, brought in a verdict of petit larceny only. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

No other cases were ready for trial, and the Court adjourned to to-morrow morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at former rates. Pearls, $7 [illegible]; Pots, $[illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—1,500 ℔s. American Yellow were purchased, at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—The demand is good; stocks are well supported: Java, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible] Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12c.; [illegible] and St. Domingo, [illegible]

COPPER—Is in limited request at about previous rates.

COTTON—Is depressed and somewhat nominal. Small sales were reported to-day. Middling Uplands, 14¼c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@[illegible] other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FISH—The general inquiry is moderate; prices show no remarkable changes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in brisk request, at firmer and rising prices. Sales 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 05@$6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 30
Extra State	6 35@ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 05@ 6 30
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 15@ 6 30
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 1,750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$6 25 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in good request, and is stiffly held. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,300 bbls low Mixed, to fair Extra, and choice Extra, at $7 00@$8 50, and $8 50@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 60@$4 50 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, and is in good request at improved prices. Sales, 9,000 bushels, including fair to good Southern White at $1 80@$1 85; and good do. Red at $1 62½ ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed. 8,600 bushels Northern were purchased at 92c. ℔ bushel, delivered. Barley, $1 75@$1 80; Barley Malt, $1 85@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Oats are in light supply and demand at 54c.@56c. for Western; 60c.@62c. for State; and 58c.@60c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is more inquired for, and is a shade dearer. Sales during two days, 24,000 bushels at 85c.@86c. for mixed, in store; 83c. for Yellow; and 82c.@85c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales River sold at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are quiet and languid,—with an accumulating supply in market.

HOPS—Sales of 52 bales last year's crop have been effected at 7c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Inactive, and somewhat nominal in price.

LEAD—Messrs. FABER & PERKINS,—in their circular for the *America*,—say: "Since the middle of the past month, purchases made to arrive have been coming in quite freely, as, also, some few lots not previously disposed of, and although there has been no pressure of lead upon the market, an absence of the usual trade demand has rendered transactions somewhat difficult, and sales could not be effected except at a concession of about ¼c. ℔ ℔, and then only to a moderate extent—including 200@300 tons for export—the last prices paid being $6 [illegible] 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s. for Spanish, and $6 [illegible] for refined German and English, mostly on time, adding interest.

	Receipts in April.	Since Jan. 1, 1857.	Same time 1856.
Foreign, tons	2,466	4,724	6,500
Coastwise, tons	67	402	190
Total	2,533	5,126	6,690

The stock of Lead on hand on the 1st instant, was estimated at 750 tons, against 3,800 tons at the corresponding date of last year.

LIME—Rockland, 95c. for Common; $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sells rather slowly, at our quotations: Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@63c.; Clayed Cuba, 52c.; and New-Orleans 74c.@76c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are less freely offered, while being in request, at full rates. Spirits Turpentine is more sought after, and is worth 48c.@48½c., cash, and 49c., short credit, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale is in fair demand, and is pretty firm. Sperm is inactive and languid. Linseed is in moderate request, at previous figures. Other kinds unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, and at firmer prices. Sales; 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $23 00@$23 50 for Mess, usual terms; $23 25 for Mess, cash to-morrow; $19 20 for Prime, usual terms, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, and are worth 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in request and is held at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Lard still favors buyers. The transactions since our last reach about 470 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 680 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $26@$30 ℔c. Beef Hams $23@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and is worth 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is in fair request at old rates; $4 50@$5 37½ for common to choice ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Are quiet at about previous quotations.

SUGARS—Are in good demand and are steady. Sales have been reported since our last of about 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9⅝c.@11½c.; with 130 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—15,000 ℔s. prime were obtained at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is light, but holders fully maintain their position. Sales since Friday: 66 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@18c. ℔ ℔; 209 bbls. Havana on private terms; 91 cases seedleaf at 26c.@35c.; 25 cases Florida and 10 bales Havana scrap on private terms, ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in pretty good request and are very stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 29c.@30c.; mainly at 29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was less competition among shipowners to obtain freight, and though this was sparingly offered, rates were somewhat firmer. For Liverpool, Cotton 3s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bale; Flour, 2d.@3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, nominally 3d.@3d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 6d.@1s. ℔ tierce; Resin, 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY LODGE No. 277, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the next meeting, at their new Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
WILLIAM HARIGAN, W. M.
WILLIAM JONES, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold its regular stated session on THURSDAY, May 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in their room, corner of Grand and Centre sts.
By order JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—THE anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, May 13. The exercises will commence at 4 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY NIGHT between Canal and 28th sts. and 6th-av., a small LEATHER WALLET, containing $26 City Bills; a Gymnasium and Library Ticket, and papers, the property of a young man who can ill afford to lose it.
H. M. MARTIN, at Geo. H. Taylor's, Corner of 6th-av. and 28th-st.

MONEY LOST.—LOST LAST WEDNESDAY afternoon on the Brooklyn side of the Wall-st. ferry, a roll of $18 or $20. The finder can return half, by leaving the balance at the *Evangelist* office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE drawn to the order of Moore, Clark & Co., Newburgh, for $286 07. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped.
ISAAC DURYEE.

TAMMANY HALL.

Opposite the Park and City Hall, New-York.

The undersigned having become sole proprietor of Tammany Hall, the original of the American hotels on the European plan, has had it completely renovated, redecorated and otherwise improved, to meet the requirements of the present time, and hopes thereby to increase the already large patronage he enjoys. Tammany Hotel is now open for the accommodation of ladies as well as of gentlemen. A handsome parlor for the use of ladies has been fitted up. The location of the Hotel is confessedly the most agreeable in the City, fronting the Park and City Hall, and overlooking the main thoroughfares and stage routes. The large restaurant connected with the Hotel will be found greatly improved, and is conducted under the immediate supervision of the proprietor. The lodging apartments have undergone many desirable changes, and are, for comfort, cleanliness and ventilation, second to none in the City. In short, both ladies and gentlemen will find Tammany Hotel of a character to command their constant support.
CHARLES BROWN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT-BOOK SALE, they have removed from No. 439 Broadway, to the more spacious premises,

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Messrs. EVANS & CO., grateful for the immense patronage which they have received, would respectfully inform the public, generally, that they have greatly added to their stock of books, and increased the number and value of their gifts, until neither can be surpassed by any establishment in the City. The business is conducted upon an honest and liberal principle, and a gift varying in value from 25 cents to $100 accompanies every book sold. Will be open for City trade on Thursday, May 7. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Catalogues of books and gifts sent to any address, on receipt of application.

THE MURDERED BURDELL! A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURE REPRESENTING THE TRIAL OF THE PARTIES ACCUSED OF THIS HORRIBLE TRAGEDY, CAN BE FOUND IN THIS WEEK'S NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE. NOW READY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-VENDERS. THE POLICE GAZETTE IS THE GREAT CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE UNION.
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I have had no other object, in preparing this volume, than to present to the public, in the form of a domestic story, the various incidents of Spiritualism which, from time to time, have fallen under my observation. Some of them I have witnessed myself, and, for many of the others, I have the best of living attestation."

PUBLISHED YESTERDAY:
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Will publish during the month of May:
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Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
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WEDNESDAY, May 6—Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera, in 3 acts, FOR THE LAST TIME,
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Between the second and third acts of the opera will be presented the comic scene from Fioravanti's
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In which Signor ASSONI and the Chorus represent the inmates of an Insane Asylum.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
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MISS SUSAN PYNE
begs to announce her first and farewell
BENEFIT CONCERT,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 7,
(previous to her departure for Europe,) when she will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Mr. W. HARRISON, (who have consented to sing on this occasion, positively for the last time in New-York.) Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Mr. A. SEDGWICK, and other eminent artists.
Admission....................Fifty cents
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The Third Concert of the present season will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst.
MOZART'S CELEBRATED REQUIEM,
and a
MAGNIFICAT, (composed expressly for this occasion,) by Wm. Berge,
will be performed, with the aid of a full and efficient ORCHESTRA.
The Solos will be sustained by the following-named members of the Union:
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Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
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Curtain rises at 7¾.
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Countess Kromeskie, } ....By Miss Laura Keene.
Lizzette, }
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LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Spirits and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms, and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statutes, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest; but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immovability.

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Third night of the unrivalled tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1857,
Massinger's great and popular play of
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Sir Giles Overreach....................Edwin Booth
Wellborn, Mr. C. Fisher; Lady Allworth, Mrs. Parker; Justice Greedy, Mr. Setchell; Margaretta, Miss S. Stevens; Marrall, Mark Smith.
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During EDWIN BOOTH'S engagement, seats can be secured three days in advance.
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First Night of
ANOTHER NEW PIECE,
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A DECIDED CASE,
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To-morrow—A NEW COMIC DRAMA,
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and, first time this season,
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Friday—Benefit of SIG. LA MANNA.
Box book open three days in advance.

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Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
A new spectacular drama of peculiar construction and great interest, entitled
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THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) May 6, 1857,
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To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
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To conclude with the two-act Drama of
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WANTED—TWO WELL RECOMMENDED PROtestant young women want situations in either city or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or would act as laundress or dairymaid; the other as nurse, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; she can do fine washing. Have the best of City references. Call at No. 24 2d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; understands their business. No objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 3d-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of superior address, a situation in a wholesale house, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand and can make himself useful at anything his employers may require. Good references can be furnished, or cash security. Address CONSTANT, *Times Office.*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who can give nine years best City reference, a situation as nurse to grown children; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, or is capable of filling the position of ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing and clear-starching. Call for two days at No. 29 Union-square.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has got the very best of City reference. Call at No. 105 9th-av., corner 18th-st., 2d room, back floor.

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WANTED—TWO SISTERS WANT SITUATIONS, one as cook, the other chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference; 2 years last place; apply at No. 56, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; understands pickling and preserving. Best City reference. Call at No. 224 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to chamberwork and sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 296 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing. Can be seen until engaged at her present situation. Call at No. 150 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR VERY competent young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl with good City reference, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and has no objection to taking care of a child. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or nurse. The best of City reference can be given. Inquire for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 63 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family to do general house or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter. Best references from the last place, where she lived for five years. Apply at No. 65 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, has nine years City reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND JOBBERS IN CLOTHS, WOOLENS AND SILK GOODS.—An experienced salesman, having an intimate acquaintance with the jobbers and manufacturers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with first-class Southern trade, is anxious to make an engagement to commence immediately, or on the 1st July. Any amount of reference will be given. Address J. S. C., at this office.

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., removed from 7th-av., where employers in City and Country can be supplied, as usual, with the best and most competent help. On hand, 4 first-class cooks and a German seamstress. A lady in attendance.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN an iron house; one who has had some experience at book keeping, is quick at figures, a good penman and can bring satisfactory references, may apply, by letter, to Box No. 3,060 Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family, to go a short distance in the country. May hear of a good place by addressing a note with references, &c., to box No. 749 Post-Office. Wages $14 per month.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress. Must thoroughly understand her business and have the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 West 38th-st.

WANTED—INQUIRE AT FRENCH'S HOTEL, two waiters and a porter; none need apply unless with good reference. Also, a family washer and ironer.

WE HAVE NOW THE VERY BEST SITUATIONS of all kinds in private families, hotels and boarding-houses. The highest wages will be given to good girls. Also, farmers, gardeners and waiters wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery.
C. MASON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE NEWLY-ORganized Board of Education of School District No. 1, of New-Rochelle, want an accomplished Teacher, to take the charge of their School about to be instituted in their village. Applications may be addressed to ALBERT SMITH, M. D., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON LONG ISLAND, a female teacher, competent to give instructions in the common English branches, and music, French and drawing. For particulars, inquire of, or address WILLIAM H. TIBBITS, No. 17 Warren-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, who has had several years experience in tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. Reference to the last situation given. Address B. L. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 286 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 248 (old No. 2) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN A large house, situated on Broadway, would be happy to accommodate persons wishing board, with very pleasant rooms, in suites or single; house contains all modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 810 Broadway, next door above Rutherford House.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING to room together, can be accommodated with a front room and bedroom, in a small private family, either with or without partial board. Location in 14th-st., near 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,407 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 419 4th-av. The house is new and has every thing requisite for comfort and convenience. Best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE CLERKS DOWN town can have good board and airy rooms, at No. 50 Rose-st., corner Pearl.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, may be had at No. 20 Clinton-place, Ist-st., corner of Greene-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—OCEAN [illegible] at Long Neck, Darien, Conn. This house is placed in a healthy and beautiful situation, [illegible] from Darien Depot, and 4 miles from Stamford, [illegible] fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient [illegible] fishing, and fine roads for driving. [illegible] good fare will be given at $6 per week for adults, and half price for children and servants. Good references will be given and required. Apply on the premises, personally or by letter, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BURGESS, Long Neck, Darien, Conn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTEEL PRIvate family, pleasantly located, would take a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen to board where there will be no other boarders, and where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms moderate and references exchanged. Address R. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board in a private family; large front rooms, connected with an attic, with gas, closets, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Baltic st., or address S. I. B., Box No. 3,119 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or where there are but few boarders [illegible] by two gentlemen. Location must be desirable and below [illegible] st. Dinner between 5 and 6 o'clock. [illegible] cation, terms, &c., W. A. B., [illegible]

BOARD OR BROOKLYN[illegible] or two gentlemen and [illegible] gle gentlemen, can be [illegible] and board at No. 15 W[illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO [illegible] gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. [illegible] Tillary, near Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LOVERS OF QUIET RE-tirement and country pleasures, can be accommodated with board in a farmer's family near Springfield. Families wishing to remain through the Summer would be preferred. For further information, address WM. E. BURT, Longmeadow, Mass.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives, without children, can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house; family private. Inquire at No. 25 East 20th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A WIDOW LADY having taken the modern-built house No. [illegible] West 22d-st., near 10th-av., would accommodate a party of six gentlemen with furnished rooms, without board. Location desirable.

NO. 38 VARICK-STREET, OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Newly furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen and families without young children. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. [illegible] Greenwich-av., (with breakfast and tea if desired,) location very pleasant, and convenient to several omnibus lines and the 6th-av. cars. References exchanged.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. [illegible]

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—J. F. THOMPSON, Agent, Store No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for Machinery and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 [illegible] per gallon.

THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BURNING FLUID LAMPS, $1 per gallon.

A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 298 Fulton-st., basement.

LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED WITH CHILDS & Co.'s Cement, painted and warranted tight, at two cents per foot. Cement by the gallon. Office No. 1,136 Broadway, N. Y. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUPERIOR OPPORTUNITY FOR A man with $20,000, is offered by a gentleman just established in the manufacture of a Patent article coming into general use. He is compelled by sickness to leave the City, and is desirous of disposing of his factory, patent for the United States, interest in store, stock on hand, &c. The factory is in Brooklyn. The article pays 100 per cent. profit, and is the only thing of the kind in the world. All communications confidential. Address Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Fisher. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and will be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 216 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.
P. P. FLAGLER.

$350.—WILL DISPOSE OF ONE-FOURTH of a simple and valuable invention, directly relating to the steam engine, the more immediately to procure means for putting it in a practical and paying form. For particulars, address (by note only, and with real signature) A. P. BROWN, No. 300 Broadway, care of Fayler & Wells.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO EN-gage in a pleasant, safe, profitable business, established seven years. $10,000 can be made this year. None but a person who can devote time to business need apply. References exchanged. Address PERMANENT, *Times* Office, New-York.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, [illegible]

NOTICE.—HAVING IN PURSUANCE OF THE provisions of the Amended Charter [illegible] duties heretofore devolving upon the "Bureau of Street-cleaning" and the "Bureau of Markets," by the Department of Streets and Lamps, [illegible] that as soon as the arrangements for the [illegible] ing and removal of ashes and garbage can be effected in the several Wards, notice will be published, and every exertion will be made by the officers of this Department to secure the enforcement of the following extracts from the Corporation Ordinances:

ASHES AND GARBAGE.—NOTICE.
ORDINANCES IN RELATION TO ASHES AND GARBAGE.
Extract from Ordinance, passed May 5, 1852.

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay, any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any street, lane, alley, or public place in the City of New-York.

SECTION 2. The violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be, and is hereby, declared to be, a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by fine of not less than One Dollar or more than Ten Dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one, or more than five days.

Extract from Ordinance, passed May 2, 1848.

SECTION 14. No person shall cast or throw, or suffer to run into any street, lane or alley of the City of New-York, from his, her or their house, houses or premises, any stinking, noxious, impure, offensive, or nauseous water or any substance or thing, in a liquid or flowing state, under the penalty of Twenty-five Dollars for each offence.

SECTION 18. No person shall convey or [illegible] or permit to be conveyed into any street, [illegible] the City of New-York, any swill or other [illegible] or substance, under the penalty of [illegible] offence.

Carts will pass through the streets [illegible] excepted,) to collect and remove all [illegible] from the streets; and the penalties [illegible] strictly enforced against persons violating any of the foregoing extracts of the Corporation Ordinances. Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts, by ringing a bell. Complaints of neglect to provide sufficient carts, and regularity to collect as above, should be made to the City Inspector at his office, No. 1 Centre-st.

The attention of the Police is called to the above Ordinances.

Many violations of the Ordinances daily occur at the present time by placing rubbish upon the streets from cellars, yards and especially from buildings which are repaired or altered. It is required that such rubbish shall be immediately placed in carts and removed, or otherwise violation of the Ordinances relating thereto, by placing such rubbish in the streets will be strictly prosecuted for the recovery of the penalty arising from each violation.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, [illegible] LILY WHITE [illegible] [illegible] Walker-st., [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City [illegible] for [illegible] Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents [illegible] Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters [illegible] money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, for the murder of Dr. Burdell, was continued yesterday. As on the previous day, the rooms were filled with spectators before the opening of the Court. Soon after the roll of the Jurors had been called, the District-Attorney proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He referred briefly to the difficulty under which he apprehended the prosecution labored, because the prisoner on trial was a woman, and spoke of the peculiar relations existing between the prisoner and Dr. Burdell; her motives for the commission of the crime, and many other interesting peculiarities of the case, as he expected to prove them. During his speech Mrs. Cunningham sat listening, and apparently not seriously discomposed by any of the unfavorable declarations made concerning her. The other parties were in Court, as on the previous day, with the exception of Miss Augusta Cunningham, who was not present. The first witness called was Dr. Francis, who described minutely the position and character of the fifteen wounds found on the body of Dr. Burdell, and also of the mark of a ligature around his neck. The mark, when he saw the body, (which was on the morning after the murder) was distinct on the front and on either side, and disappeared altogether before reaching the posterior part of the neck. *This gave him the impression that the ligature had been applied from behind and that the neck had been drawn backward.* It had been said that the wound under the arm *must have been inflicted by a left-handed person.* Such had been the Doctor's impression at *first, but reflection had brought him to doubt the* propriety of relying upon such an opinion. Hannah Conlan, the next witness, testified to her residence in the house of Mrs. Cunningham, and *to the circumstances of interest in the case, before* and after the murder, the same as when she was *before the Coroner's Jury. While testifying* concerning the unpleasant relations existing between *Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, she added,* what she said she did not recollect at that time, *and that was that after the lady who came to hire* the house had retired Mrs. Cunningham came to the kitchen and asked what the lady's business was. Hannah told her Dr. Burdell was going to let the house to her, when Mrs. Cunningham *said the Doctor might not live to rent the house or* sign the papers. Mrs. Stansbury, John J. Burchell, Mary Donahoe and Dr. Mayne, testified substantially the same as when before the Coroner's Jury. The trial will be continued this morning.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 22d of April, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Indian* at Quebec, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in yesterday's impression. We have not much additional intelligence to report. The Neufchatel difficulty, it is said, has assumed a more decided turn, and one likely to end favorably. The amount and not the principle of compensation to Prussia has now to be settled, and the honorary title of Prince of Neufchatel is offered to be conceded in an indirect way. It is stated that the Prussian Government has made formal complaints to our Government against the ill-treatment of Prussian emigrants on board United States vessels. From extracts, which we give elsewhere, from the Paris and Madrid correspondence of the London *Times*, it will be seen that strong hopes are expressed of an amicable adjustment of the quarrel between Spain and Mexico. Neal Dow had arrived in England. The subject of his visit is the propagation of Maine Law doctrines.

We have received files of Mexican journals to the 9th instant. They do not contain the accounts of the Archbishop's arrest, but matters were tending to such a crisis. Two Priests had been arrested—one for preaching furiously against the Constitution, and the other for refusing the rites of the Church to a professed Liberal. The tyranny exercised just now by the Ecclesiastical authorities is almost too glaring for even Mexicans to bear, and the energy of President Comonfort in arresting the Archbishop may have a salutary effect. It was rumored that the British difficulty was settled, but Mexican journals are not at all clear on the subject. Particulars were not known.

Several heavy failures of dry-goods merchants were reported in Boston yesterday. Among the firms mentioned are Whitney, Fenno & Co.; Shaw, Sampson & Bramhall; Chapman, Lord & Dana; Bugbee, Hidden & Co.; and Prince & Post. The total liabilities, it is supposed, will exceed a million dollars.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. Boggs, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with about 600 passengers, among whom were C. H. Hempstead, Esq., U. S. Treasurer at San Francisco, and his bride; Lieut. Strain, going to join the *Cyane* at Aspinwall; Lieut. Broome, with 25 marines for the relief of the sloop-of-war *Decatur* at Panama; Bishop James, of the M. E. Church, going upon a visit to the Methodist E. churches in California; Ex-Governor Bigler, Minister to Chili, who first visits San Francisco to see his family; Frederick E. Church, the artist, who is bound on a professional tour to Equidor; and B. Bigler, Esq., son of Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania. Besides these there was a fair sprinkling of California politicians.

The new law passed by the Legislature appears to have had a salutary effect on the bogus ticket sellers, as one or two of the principal concerns are closed up, and the proprietors of some others are *reported as about going into the country. There* were no noticeable cases of swindling passengers by the *Illinois*. If there were any, it was done upon so moderate a scale as not to excite complaint before the sailing of the steamer. The runners, however, are said to be busy consulting lawyers, some of whom represent the law as unconstitutional, but hesitate to advise open resistance to its provisions.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* left yesterday, at 1 o'clock, for Southampton and Havre, with 212 passengers and $440,000 in specie. Among the passengers is Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt and servants.

The Committee of the Aldermen had under consideration yesterday the proposition to remove the landings of the river steamboats to points further up town. Messrs. McCurdy, Barstow and Kelly earnestly opposed the change, while a petition from over 30 respectable mercantile firms set forth the necessity for the removal. The Committee will take further testimony.

The new Board of Police Commissioners made a beginning yesterday in the line of their official duties, and it was of a character to inspire a good degree of public confidence in the action of the Board. The first offered the post of Superintendent of Police to the present Chief, Mr. Matsell, who, however, declined it for private reasons—intending, as he states, soon to retire from the Department. The Board then unanimously elected James R. Whiting to this office, which we presume he will accept. Both these gentlemen are members of the Democratic Party, and the new Board could not have given the public stronger pledges of their determination to administer the affairs of the Department with exclusive regard to the public good, and not for purposes of political partisanship, than by the action they have taken. Mr. Matsell's experience and well-known efficiency as a public officer indicated him to the public as preëminently the man for the post of Superintendent; and we venture to say that nine-tenths of the public will be very agreeably surprised to learn that the position was tendered to him. Mr. Whiting's appointment will be equally popular; for he has the reputation of ability, executive energy, devotion to the public interests, and a very large experience in trying, if not in detecting and arresting, criminals. The judicious action of the Board will do much more towards enlisting public sentiment on its behalf than mass meetings or any amount of public oratory and newspaper laudations could possibly accomplish. The Board yesterday also adopted a code of rules and regulations for their own government.

Judge Nelson decided a very important case for furnishers of supplies to vessels in the United States Circuit Court yesterday—the case of the *Highlander*. Its interest is mainly derived from the light which it throws indirectly upon the case of the *Sultana*, decided by the United States Supreme Court recently, the opinion in which was delivered by the same Judge, and which was thought to have pretty much done away with all liens upon vessels for supplies. This case would seem to except domestic vessels from the operation of that decision.

At the meeting of the Board of Almshouse Governors, on Tuesday, upon reading the minutes, it was moved to reconsider the proceedings of Thursday last, in reference to the resignation of Governor Taylor, and the election of Mr. Van Riper as his successor. A letter was read from the latter gentleman, in which he says that, as some doubts exist as to the supposed legality of his appointment, *and having no desire to appear in any antagonistic position, he begs to decline participating in the recent action of the Board, until all* doubts as to the legality of such appointment are *removed. The letter was ordered to be placed on* the amended minutes, by a vote of seven to two.

At the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening a couple of daguerreotypes of Washington and his lady, from miniatures painted in 1791, were presented to the Society. Two *interesting papers were read. One, to prove that* Sarah Rapelye, the first native of European *blood was born at Albany, and not at the Wallabout Bay*. The other consisted of reminiscences *of Governor Clinton.*

Reynolds & Co., the contractors for the street-cleaning of most of the downtown wards, have not yet, it seems, come into possession of the machine-sweepers. Yesterday the patentee, Mr. Smith, gave two of his machines a trial in Brooklyn for the satisfaction of our City Inspector Morton, as to their method, capabilities and economy. They seemed to do all that was promised for them. The City Inspector, under the new Charter, is the party to whom the contractors are directly responsible.

A fight on the "bite and gouge, rough-and-tumble" plan, took place in Chambers-street, near Centre-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, between a Fourth-Ward bruiser and a younger, lighter, and less notorious man. The contest lasted about ten minutes, and was witnessed by a large number. The Fourth Warder got the worst of the encounter, but his friends, who called him "Patsy," declared him able to whip his adversary if he had only been sober. The police did not interfere.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Monday at No. 114 West Thirty-third-street, upon the body of John Rauls, a negro boy, aged 17 years, who was suffocated on Sunday last while cleaning the flues of the steam saw mills at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

No claimants appeared yesterday before the United States District Court for the case of guns sought to be smuggled recently into this port on board the *Frederick Gibhard*. Hence the guns will be sold soon at public sale. Their value is about $500.

The examination in the case of the alleged slaver *Merchant*, which was set down for yesterday, was adjourned over to Thursday. All the arrested crew are still confined in Eldridge-street Jail.

Mr. Joseph M. Foster, arrested in Brooklyn last week upon suspicion of setting fire to his dry goods store on Fulton-avenue, was examined before Justice Blachley, when the suspicious circumstances were so explained that he was honorably discharged.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 116 deaths during the week ending Saturday last.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday, when the salary of the new officers, Secretary, Bookkeeper, &c., was fixed at $1,200.

The Brooklyn Ferry Companies for the present week do not run their boats after dark. The third boat of the Company is promised to be ready in about three months. For two or three days longer the Roosevelt-street slip is used as the dépôt for the New-York side—the James' Slip building rapidly going up.

At the Farmers' Club, yesterday, the subject of ventilating buildings, public and private, was discussed by Prof. Mapes, Mr. Pell, Prof. Nash and others.

Yesterday a cartman named Michael Glennon, undertook to drive across the railroad track, in Jersey City, at the Newark-avenue crossing when a train was approaching, and was run over and instantly killed.

Sidewalk Incumbrances.—Can no earthly remedy be devised for the nuisance near the Post-Office, of a permanent crowd of little and big loafers, who seem to have no other occupation than clogging up the entrance to the General Delivery, on the side of Nassau-street? In so narrow a thoroughfare as Nassau-street is, every unnecessary impediment ought to be removed; but, on the contrary, *some dozen apple-stands are allowed to* occupy half of the sidewalk between Liberty and Cedar streets, and, in addition to this, a colony from the Five Points impedes the passage of persons who desire access to the places for delivering letters. Policemen are seldom seen on the spot, or, if they occasionally saunter that way, it is with their hands in their pockets, apparently immersed in thought over the respective chances of success of the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, in the suit which has just commenced, but wholly regardless of duty. We recommend attention to the subject to the Post-Office authorities themselves, and request them to make such requisitions upon the City authorities as shall lead to reform.

Conspiracies Against the Law.

Our City swarms with organized conspiracies to resist the execution of obnoxious laws. The Liquor Dealers were first in the field,—but their example proved contagious. The Emigrant Runners have also combined to protect each other in resisting the statute which interrupts their villainy. The merchants talk about an organized opposition to the new Port Wardens' bill. Mayor Wood has drilled the Police and the Common Council into a position of resistance, and a Convention of Democrats is about to be formed for the express purpose,—not of effecting the *repeal*, but of resisting the execution, of sundry enactments which menace their partisan and selfish schemes.

Now all this is a novelty, and one, too, of a very unpromising character. Hitherto with the public the meaning of the word *law* was understood to be—LAW, and nothing less. Legislators were presumed to be competent and discreet, although fallible men, and the results of their labors, whether agreeable or not, were accepted as fixed facts, to be acquiesced in and not evaded, until deliberately and judicially set aside by some higher and still more august authority. *Lex dubia* was not a term under which statutes and enactments could be categoried simply and solely because they conflicted with the interests or tastes of a few individuals. Earnest and careful scrutiny was exercised before a fixed opinion was formed adverse to their constitutionality, the first presumption always being that they were in accordance with the Constitution. If a bill or an act encountered disfavor with the few or the many, they took open ground against it, labored for its repeal and trusted to the sober second thought of the people to procure more acceptable legislation. Thus laws were made, obeyed while they lasted, adjudged invalid by the competent courts and thus annulled, or found inexpedient and then expunged from the statute book; but it did not enter into the mind of any one to withhold assent from them in advance of any adverse decision, on the *assumption* of their invalidity.

It is only within the last very few years, that classes of persons who have felt aggrieved, and whose pecuniary or political impunities have been encroached upon by legislative acts, have resorted to the method of organizing themselves, for the purpose of systematically resisting laws yet in force. The new plan was *evidently suggested by the conviction that* comparatively small amounts of money, judiciously contributed by a sufficient number of individuals, would enable them to worry the constituted authorities, if not into sympathy *for, and connivance with wrong,* at least into desisting from prosecutions. Each organization is, in reality, a regularly constituted *insurance office for the commission of crime*, and *has its President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Board* of Directors, through whom enticing appeals for patronage are made to the public, with the guarantee, on certain expressed conditions, that disobedience of the law shall not affect *injuriously the pockets or prospects of its* clients. Thus, for and in consideration of —— dollars and —— cents, the "*Liquor* Dealers' Association" *insures* the retailer of bad rum against the unpleasant consequences *which might derive from his traffic. Equally,* for an adjusted premium, the "Emigrant Runner Association" *insures* the gouging, bullying, swindling emigrant kidnapper in the continuance of his miscreant infringements of law and ordinance. In like manner, on a scale of more wholesale, and therefore more "respectable," insurance against the results of disobedience, we witness an Anti-Quarantine Law Association, an Anti-Port Wardens' Bill Association, an association to resist the new Pilot Laws, an anti-Charter combination, not to speak of the movement against the Metropolitan Police bill, which bids fair to be decided where all questions of constitutionality should be alone discussed, viz., in the Courts.

In the special message concerning State legislation on City matters, recently laid before the Common Council by Mayor Wood, he asks, speaking of the Charter: "What are our duties, under this instrument?" His reply is: "*We should comply with all such parts of it,* ODIOUS AND UNPALATABLE AS THEY MAY BE, *which, in the opinion of* COMPETENT COUNSEL, *do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of New-York.*" And again: "Such parts of it as are consistent with the Constitution *have been legally enacted, and we must submit.*" These words cover the whole ground before us, in relation to *all* laws which may be made by the Legislature. It is undeniably the right of every one who has derived an opinion from "competent counsel," adverse to the constitutionality of a law, to resist it, simply, solely, and purely because it is unconstitutional. But the only counsel "competent" to authorize such resistance is a Court having jurisdiction of the case, and it is utterly wrong for a citizen, or an organization of citizens, to refuse obedience to an act or statute, on no higher intrinsic ground than that it is "odious and unpalatable." Unfortunately for the consistency of Mayor Wood, he enumerates, in the very document which contains the laudable sentiments we have just quoted, no less than eleven bills of the late Legislature, against which he sounds the note of opposition, on much lower grounds than any opinion of "competent counsel" that they are unconstitutional.

Excepting in some rare and extraordinary cases, the constitutionality of every law ought to be taken for granted, however "odious and unpalatable" it may be, until it is clearly proved to be unconstitutional. A contrary theory would lead, at once, to anarchy. If pecuniary aid is invoked to the support of such anarchy, and resistance of and disobedience to obnoxious laws is put within the reach of all classes of individuals by the subscription of a small sum of money, society might as well resolve itself into its original elements, and the fundamental rule, "might makes right," be established as the rule of a modern era of savage civilization. Why should there not be a Burglars' Mutual Protection Association, or a Swindlers' Safety Union, or a Joint Gambling House and Brothel Reliance Company, or an *anti Meum* and *Tuum* Monopoly, or even a general Anti-Law, Order, and Good-Government Brotherhood, in favor of Free Crime, as well as some of the frivolous, iniquitous Committees of Safety, and Statute-breaking Insurance offices, which have become so rife in this City and its neighborhood? If the latter are allowable, so are the former. If the one class obtains impunity by success, the other may hope for the same. The tendency of the precedents which have been established, is to perpetuate a monstrous, hideous evil, which it would not require many years to render irremediable, except by means of a revolution.

There ought to be latent good sense enough in the compound Knickerbocker-Yankee foundations of our City's prosperity and strength to resist the beginnings of mischief which spring up from month to month, and from year to year, under the auspices of corrupt and rotten politicians. We fear, however, that an apathetic state of submission to evil, as cheaper and more comfortable than the agitations which attend opposing it, is rapidly gaining ground among the so-called "middle class" respectables who constitute the bone, sinew and solid worth of every community. This is to be greatly deplored. Inactivity on the part of so preponderating a class, gives audacity and hardihood to the desperadoes of "high and low degree" who are the bane of this metropolis, and plunges us every day deeper and deeper into difficulty. Let the People—not of the pot house, and political or clap-trap gang stripe—but the real, old-fashioned People begin to make their strength felt, and there will be an end forever to such modern usurpations as organized conspiracies to resist the law.

A Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

There are many extraordinary rumors flying round the legal circles of our City in connection with the case of mistaken identity which has figured in the press for the last few days, under the caption of the "Newburg Tragedy."

These rumors, if we were to credit them, would make the "tragedy" no tragedy at all: or, rather would compel us to infer that the case is one of "fabricated evidence"—such as not infrequently turns up in our criminal records at juncture when the decision of an important cause may be biased by the creation and overthrow of parallel circumstantial proof, in a case that can be allown to be fictitious at the proper moment.

Of this fabricated evidence we had recently one notorious instance in New-Jersey, and not far from the scene of the present excitement. A gentleman named Moore, having a civil suit for $40,000 against a person of the name of Livingston, the defendant produced against the plaintiff circumstantial evidence of a conspiracy to murder; and the two important witnesses in the case were a girl of doubtful character and a colored man brought down from New-York. Keeping this case in view, let *us now glance briefly at the main facts in the* Newburg mystery.

About five miles to the north of Newburg, the corpse of a young woman, apparently between 20 and 25 years of age, was found in a *plowed field, just within the fence; "and it* seems," says Mr. N. Reeve, who wrote to us *on the 30th of April—the day of the finding—* "*as if she had been murdered in the road, and thrown over the fence. There were marks of* much violence about her neck and head."

A Coroner's Inquest then sat upon the body, and the question of identity was apparently disposed of by the evidence of Mr. John *Cooley, of Shawangunk, who swore that the* body was that of Sarah C. Bloom, and that he had known deceased for many years; and *the further evidence of Jane Bloom,* who testified that the corpse was that of her sister Sarah. Now the body, be it remarked, had many peculiarities—a scar over the left eyebrow—a scar on the middle joint of the middle finger of the left hand—a sore on one of the arms—the two middle toes of the left foot grown together as far as the first joint—a finger-mark, as of a ring, on one particular finger—a mole on the inside of the left leg, half-way between the knee and ancle—the toe-nails having a curiously-curved and compressed appearance—and the right front incisor-tooth being obliquely stuffed with gold. Having all these peculiarities before her, and in view, the witness Jane gave evidence that her sister Sarah had marks "identical in form, position, and number; and that the body before her was her sister's body."

Now here are a number of coincidences—supposing the witness to speak the truth—that nothing short of a miraculous revelation could justify the Jury in disbelieving; and taken in connection with the fact that Miss Sarah Bloom had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared—no clue to her whereabouts being discoverable—there was a mass of evidence in favor of the body being hers to which a lawyer experienced in criminal cases could only have objected that there was a great deal *too much* of it. Nature's way of making evidence does not deal in such complicities of corroboration. When the chief witness in the Livingston case produced a carpet-bag, hammer and poison-vial, which she said Dr. Moore had given to her, a shrug passed round the inner circle of the bar, and this whisper followed it: "She is trying to prove too much."

But Coroners, even in New-York, are not famed for metaphysical acumen, nor are Jersey jurymen more gifted than their brethren of this City. A Mr. William Jenkins, of Newburg, who had been last seen in company with the supposed deceased on the Tuesday night preceding Sarah Bloom's disappearance, was now detained on suspicion of being the principal in her murder; and though he told a plain, straightforward tale, and pointed out dissimilarities of a very striking kind between the actual deceased and the girl he was suspected of having murdered, the tide of public sentiment set full against him, and its fast-rising waves—gathering impetus from their own motion—soon either overbore or obliterated all those minuter details on which the defence of the accused would have to rest.

On last Sunday morning the corpse was removed from the Court-house, "attended by an immense concourse of citizens and strangers," and interred in the burying ground of the Episcopal Church, where Rev. Mr. Buck, assisted by Rev. Dr. Forsyth, performed the impressive services of the dead,—the former taking for text a scriptural proverb which *clearly enough indicates the character of the* young woman whose funeral rites the Reverend gentleman believed himself to be performing:—"The way of the transgressor is hard." He regarded the supposed murder of Sarah Bloom as a "solemn lesson and exemplification of the inevitable tendency and result when a loose rein has been given to the debasing passions," and so forth. This settles the reputation of the supposed deceased, and suggests the analogy of the chief witness in the Livingston fabrication.

Now, be it remarked, that the body was interred hastily, and without any competent medical evidence—at least none that has found its way to us—to show that the deceased did actually die of the wounds and other marks of violence which were visible "about her neck and head;" no sufficient autopsy was made to demonstrate that these marks were not designedly inflicted on a body already dead; and we have now before us the strongest evidence that, whether murdered or not, the girl *had been washed and laid out after death as if for regular interment;* and that, instead of having been thrown rudely over the fence, after death she had been carefully laid down in a position most likely to attract attention, and with all possible respect that the nature of such disposition would allow.

The body was stretched to its full length, the hands were folded across the breast, and the eyelids had been dutifully closed—the under garments were not soiled or crumpled, as they must have been if there had been a struggle. On the contrary, they were fresh, as if from the bureau drawer, were smoothed down with all the usual solemnity, and the gown or "outer garment was drawn carefully over the face." Still further proof that she had been undressed and laid out after death, and then *redressed* and placed where she was found for a purpose, may be seen in the fact that the long strings in her underclothing were not tied in front, as is the usual and almost universal way, but clumsily knotted behind—a mistake which no woman could have committed, had a woman been consulted in the getting up of this extremely singular "tragedy!" But none of these circumstances seem to have had any weight with the Jury, or, if noticed, they were rejected as inconsistent with the Coroner's "theory."

At, or immediately preceding, this funeral, a colored woman turns up who says that she suspects the deceased—a girl of pure white blood—to be either her grand-daughter or niece, (for the point is variously stated.) This colored woman said that her missing relative "had a breastpin similar to the one found near the body;" and also that "the underclothes looked much like her grand-daughter's." This colored woman "not applying to the proper authorities," says our reporter, "was unable to obtain access to the remains, but told her story to a knot of eager listeners;" after which she "*disappeared as suddenly as she came,*" returning to New-York, (without mentioning any *name, or having seen what she professed to* have gone up to see,) "by the Hudson River train at 9 o'clock" on the morning of the 4th, after which all trace of her is LOST!

This mysterious story circulating among *"eager listeners" at Newburg on the Sun*day of the funeral—prepared the way for the sudden reappearance of Miss Sarah C. Bloom, a girl whose character we have referred to, on the succeeding morning. On Monday, at 9 o'clock, Miss Bloom appeared in Court in perfect health, and swore that she had never heard of what nearly every other soul in the State had been talking about for some days—*her own supposed violation and murder—until* informed of it the day before (the very time of the colored woman's visit) by a person whose *name she at first swore she had forgotten.* Within a period of twenty-four hours, or less, she swore she had forgotten the name of the person who acquainted her that her reputed murder had been the subject of judicial investigation for several days preceding, at a place not a dozen miles distant.

The body had been found on Thursday—the inquest commenced on Friday, and Mr. Jenkins was arrested—on Saturday Jane Bloom and Mr. Cooley identified the body; on Sunday happened the funeral and the colored woman's visit; and all this time Miss Sarah C. Bloom, the central figure of excitement, remained in "the Widow Sallie Dougherty's" house—one of her usual places of resort—unconscious, or pretending to be unconscious, of the cause of the whole proceeding.

Finally, we learn that the corpse was that of a female *a good deal taller than Sarah* and that its *features were utterly unlike*, though a sister swore to their identity, and to a variety of marks such as few persons have upon their bodies—such as no two persons ever had together, and exactly alike, since the vitalizing of the clay from which Adam was moulded.

Certain it is—whether murdered or not—that the dead body had been undressed and prepared for interment before its disposition in the field: this design was afterwards changed; the clothes were hurriedly and clumsily put on, and a girl of doubtful character disappeared for awhile from the public eye, in a way that argues predetermined avoidance. A colored woman goes up from New-York, prepares the public mind for a surprise, and suddenly returns, leaving no trace of name or residence behind her. A case of the strongest circumstantial evidence has been got up, corroborated, universally talked about, universally believed, and at the proper moment the whole is swept away, without leaving the slightest shadow of a foundation behind to tell us why it was ever received or credited.

These are the simple facts of the case up to the present moment. They need no comment, much as they may seem to invite it.

The Marriage Contract.—A case of breach of promise of marriage has recently been tried at Rochester, in which the following is given as the substance of the Judge's charge to the Jury:

> The Judge charged that it was not necessary to maintain the existence of a promise of marriage to prove that defendant in express words or terms made a promise to plaintiff. Any circumstances which usually accompany parties while holding the relation of an engagement of marriage might properly be laid before a Jury, and if sufficient to warrant the *opinion* that such an engagement existed, it was all the law required. *It is not necessary that there should be a promise of marriage in direct phraseology—no formal promise is required.* Frequent visits of the parties—retiring from the society of others—seeking to be apart by themselves—expressions of attachment—presents—going together to places of amusement—walks and occasional remarks in hearing of others, are circumstances usually relied upon *to prove that a marriage engagement exists, and if such are strong enough to produce conviction upon the mind*, they are all that is necessary to answer the law.

This may be good law:—but it puts the highest, most solemn and most binding contract which man or woman can make, upon a good deal lower ground than contracts for the purchase of goods and chattels to the amount of a hundred dollars. Suppose the rule should be adopted, that talking *about* purchasing a horse, or contracting for personal service, or for any thing of the kind,—frequent calls and conversations upon that business,—treating the subject as if it were closed,—remarks in the hearing of others calculated to produce the *impression* that such a contract had been made,—that these things were to be "all that is necessary to answer the law" and establish the fact of the engagement; what would be thought of such a *law* by sane men? And yet they are deemed sufficient to show that a man and woman have entered into a contract which is to affect the whole life of both, and which death alone can sever.

There is certainly something wrong in the public law of marriage. If it is a civil contract, it ought to be assimilated more nearly to other contracts, in regard to the manner of its being entered into. It ought either to be *more* solemn and important at the outset, or *less* solemn and binding after it has been made.

New-York Custom-House.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* reiterates its charges against the officers of the New-York Custom-House, to which we have already referred. It gives, however, nothing more tangible or specific than was contained in its previous statements, but thus responds to an intimation that if it has any facts to sustain its asseveration, it should lay them before the proper authorities, at Washington.

> We reply that the proof will be forthcoming in due season. In the meanwhile, our neighbor need not be impatient about the action of the proper authorities at Washington. His suggestion in that particular has been anticipated. The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been called to the subject, and he will be *furnished with information enough not only to justify, but to imperatively require his interference.* Mr. Cobb is a man not apt to flinch when a grave public wrong clearly demands correction at his hands, and we predict that he will at the right time, do all that the exigency really requires.

We assure our Philadelphia cotemporary that we have no feeling in regard to this matter which will interfere, in the slightest degree, with our treating the case as it may prove to deserve. We are very glad to learn from the *Journal* that the matter is to receive the official attention of the Secretary of the Treasury. If upon inquiry the charges shall prove to have been well founded, we shall join heartily in the demand for punishment of the offenders and reform of the abuses. If, on the contrary, they shall appear to have been the offspring of malicious jealousy, on the part of our neighbors, we shall take the liberty of inviting them to reflect seriously upon the baseness of such a rivalry.

An Absurd Boston Notion.—The Boston *Traveller* says:

> "We, as a people, are said to be degenerating in physique. There is still, however, much difference in bodily proportions and development in favor of Bostonians, as against New-Yorkers. We trust the difference may be increased, and that the Athens of America may be Athenian in the rugged and healthy stature of its children, no less than in the careful culture of their minds."

We can very well afford to smile benignantly at a good many of the absurd assumptions of superiority on the part of Boston, and if it is any comfort to our Down East friends to compare themselves with the Athenians, we have not the slightest desire to deprive them of such an innocent but perfectly absurd delusion. We are very thankful that New-York does not resemble Athens, and cannot be likened to it. Athens never knew the luxury or convenience of an Aqueduct, and though Mayor Wood is but an indifferent kind of a Pericles, in a thousand other things we beat the Athenians out and out. But, as to the ridiculous assertion of the *Traveller* that New-Yorkers are inferior to Bostonians in their "bodily *proportions," we shall not permit such a slander* to pass uncontradicted. We know of no other way of settling this question but by picking out half a dozen of our Tom Hyers and sending them on to Boston to flog double their number of the solid men of that provincial town. The amiable wish of our Boston cotemporary that the difference between us in bodily proportions "may be increased," of course implies a desire that we should deteriorate still more. We would advise our neighbors to remember "the well-known fable of Æsop" about the ox and the frog. The *Traveller* should travel a little to get rid of its provincialisms.

A Politician's Faith.—L. O'B. Branch, Esq., has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress, in the Raleigh District of North Carolina, and published a very long letter devoted wholly to a subject which is becoming a favorite topic in the Southern States,—the disposal of the surplus revenues of the Federal Government. Mr. Branch is in favor of distributing this money among the States,—but if it can be used to "dissolve the icy barriers of Spanish pride," and lead to the acquisition of Cuba, he would favor such an appropriation of it. That it may be thus employed, he thinks, probable for the following reasons:

> "Gold moves armies and is a plaything for children. It steels the robber to crime and is charity's choicest gift. It unlocks the prison gates and opens wide the doors of palaces. Neither princes nor apostles are proof against its temptations, and it leads to empire as it betrayed our Saviour. Gold—all-powerful gold—may acquire for us the key to the Gulf.
>
> Such a solution of the problem of the surplus, would fill me with joy and the whole nation with gladness.
>
> "L. O'B. BRANCH."

The various deeds which are enumerated as among the victories of Gold would not commend it very strongly to the love and admiration of people in general. But Mr. Branch looks to an agency which "betrayed our Saviour" as among the most highly-prized weapons of his political warfare.

The Mania of the Philadelphians Revived.—We had supposed that the old mania with which our neighbors in Philadelphia have been so often afflicted, of "steam communication with Europe," had entirely died out, and become an obsolete idea; but it has broken out afresh it seems, and may be regarded as a chronic affection. We learn from the *Bulletin* that the Philadelphia Board of Trade, at their meeting on Monday night, took steps for restoring the line of steamers that had been transferred to this City from the Delaware. Such perseverance as this is really marvellous, and we should not wonder if the Philadelphians should keep a line of steamships running to Liverpool regardless of expense, merely to gratify the local pride of the people of that prosperous city, who could well afford to indulge in such a luxury. Here we have a private citizen in New-York who built a superb steamer merely to take his family to Europe on a pleasure excursion. The Philadelphians ought certainly to be able to do as much for the credit of their city. But then the peculiar hardship of their case is that the Delaware will freeze over two or three months out of the year, during which their steamer will be compelled to put into the port of New-York, a proceeding which fills our amiable and ambitious neighbors with inexpressible disgust.

Italian Opera.

The "Traviata" will be given to-night, for the last time. Between the second and third acts Signor Amodio will make his appearance in a new scena.

Concert.

Mr. Crawford, a famous singing lecturer on Scottish song, gives one of his entertainments to-night, at Dodworth's Rooms. The programme is excellent.

The New Port Wardens.—The ship Webster, now repairing at the Dry Dock, was ordered there on the certificate and survey of *one of the new Port Wardens*—not of one of the old Marine Surveyors, as was incorrectly stated yesterday. The Port Wardens assure us that so far from being entirely out of work they are really doing the principal business of the port. They made 20 surveys yesterday.

It is said that there has recently been a large emigration of German Turners from Cincinnati to Minnesota, where the Turners' Association have begun a settlement to be called New Ulm.

[illegible] FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] Elections—The [illegible] Commissions to the Government of the United States—More [illegible] Aspect of the Neufchatel Question—[illegible] Rebellion in [illegible] Rail Row in England, &c., &c.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the [illegible], arrived at this port last evening. Our advices [illegible] *Kangaroo* are of the same date as those received [illegible] at Quebec—a telegraphic summary of [illegible] appeared in yesterday's impression. We are [illegible] obligations to the Purser of the *Kangaroo* for [illegible].

There is not much additional intelligence to report. [illegible] so far convalescent that no further [illegible] are issued. The infant Princess is also [illegible] to be healthy and well.

There is a complete lull in British politics. The general election was completed on the 21st ult., and [illegible] Opposition paper, summing up the result, says:

"The new House of Commons, according to the returns, consists of 655 members, one more than the [illegible] owing to the double return for Huntingdon[illegible]. It has no less than 167 members who [illegible] in the last Parliament, whilst 163 gentlemen who voted for Mr. Cobden's motion have been [illegible] number quite sufficient to cause the noble [illegible] of the Government no small amount [illegible] and effective opposition, should there be [illegible] edition of the Chinese atrocities. According to the most accurate classification of the new House of Commons, which we have seen, it would seem to [illegible]:

[illegible]	369	Reformers	160
[illegible]	267	Liberal-Conservatives	53

Mr. Layard has issued his farewell address to the electors of Aylesbury. He states that responding to the appeals made to them by Lord Palmerston, the constituencies of England have removed from the roll of the House of Commons many of those historic names which will be as landmarks in the annals of the country. He says:

"We often this result, every means that the influence of government could command have been brought to bear. It is no dishonor to suffer with [illegible], Gibson, Clay, Cardwell, Otway, [illegible] others, who have ever been found on the side of the people, and have been intimately associated with almost every recent measure for [illegible] their liberties or contributing to their welfare. [illegible] believe that this state of things will long [illegible], and I am convinced that, when the country [illegible] recovered from the delusion into which it has been betrayed, the very exclusion of these men will lead to important results, and will mainly contribute to the success of the cause of Progress and Reform."

We read in the Liverpool *Times* of the 22d ult.:

"The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress at [illegible] is beginning to make itself felt. It has [illegible] taken up the part of those seamen so brutally treated by the American captains and mates. The Prussian Government has caused its diplomatic Representative at Washington to remonstrate with the United States Government on account of the many acts of violence committed on Prussian subjects in [illegible] them on board of American vessels. This [illegible] has been mainly founded on a report from the Liverpool Society. The authorities in Prussia are [illegible] the stream of navigation to Canada and [illegible] in preference to the United States."

The Neufchatel Conferences met on the 21st, and the difficulty has taken a more favorable turn. The Paris journals contain an article on the Neufchatel question, headed "Communicated," which, in the language of diplomacy, means "official;" and this says that all the statements which have hitherto appeared in the French, as well as in the foreign Press, on the labors of the Conference, were inexact and devoid of authenticity. The members of the Conference, it is added, have undertaken the obligation to observe the most absolute silence with regard to the progress of their deliberations. All assertions whatsoever which may have been published on this subject are, therefore, mere conjectures and surmises, necessarily [illegible].

The political arrests which have taken place in Paris are said to be of a very serious character, involving the apprehension of those who have conspired to destroy the Emperor. The subject at present is only one of speculation and gossip, and there are politicians who insinuate that the whole thing was a trap laid by the Government to commit [illegible] in London to actionable proceedings. At all events, if any conspiracy existed, the evidence is said to point to accomplices who live in our own metropolis.

We hear again of rebellion in Spain. Advices from Madrid to the 18th speak of Carlist conspiracies, outbreaks and arrests. The rebellion broke out at Burgos, but was speedily suppressed. The conspirators are accused of having intended to raise Count Montemolin to the throne, and to reëstablish the Inquisition.

The Liverpool *Times*, in its issue of the 22d ult., says:

"We yesterday noticed the arrival of Hon. Neal Dow in this country, from the United States—the object of his visit being the furtherance of the Maine Liquor Law principles in the United Kingdom. We are much afraid he will meet with a most determined opposition. In Scotland he will not make many converts. The Forbes Mackenzie act, in that part of the British Island, was a Maine Law in a small way. It was in the estimation of many of its supporters only the first step to a more complete measure. The act is rapidly going the way of its exemplar in the United States. Regulation of the traffic to some extent, of course, there must always be, but it is vain to expect the spread of temperance, and the formation of sober, steady habits, or anything more indeed than mere external order, from legal restrictions or police arrangements. It is to a different instrumentality altogether, namely, to education and the moral and religious culture, that we must look for a reformation of the habits of the people."

Intelligence had reached Southampton that the United States steamer *Hermann*, which was to leave that port to-day with the English mails for New-York, was ashore near Bremen; and that the Belgian Royal mail steamer, which was about to leave Southampton for New-York, had met with an accident at Antwerp, which would cause a slight detention.

The Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

PROBABILITIES OF AN ADJUSTMENT.

Paris (April 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

I do not yet despair of seeing the difference between the Mexican and Spanish Governments pacifically settled, though it will require great tact and much forbearance to do so. [illegible] had an interview with Count [illegible] yesterday, and with Lord Cowley, [illegible] on the subject. He was also to have seen, and I believe has seen, M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, this afternoon. Whether it be the supposition that England has no great desire to have another quarrel with the United States, in case an attempt by the Fillibusters on Cuba should require her interference, and that France should shape her conduct after that of England, or whether it is from real unwillingness to go to war with its ancient dependency, it is certain that the Spanish Government are still reasonable and moderate in their demands, more moderate perhaps, than in strict justice they might be. As I have said before, they desire M. Lafragua's arrival in Madrid with as little delay as possible; they are anxious to hear all he has to say, to treat him with every consideration, and if any fair explanation or satisfaction can be offered for what has occurred, I have no doubt he will be received as the official representative of the Mexican Government. The interviews of Marshal Serrano with him are, of course, as yet non-official; but I trust that a frank and free explanation which will have taken place this afternoon will remove most of the difficulties. The Mexican Envoy is a man of education and intelligence, and [illegible] of a conciliatory character. To such a [illegible] latitude ought, of course, to have been [illegible] by his Government, and it is to be hoped he will use it in a proper manner. If however, all these efforts are in vain, and M. Lafragua, who has already stated his desire to give explanations, remains unchanged, then I should not be surprised if the Spanish Government addressed a note to the English and French Cabinets, and probably to the other great powers of Europe, setting forth the wrongs Spain has suffered, the moderation of the demands she has made, and declaring, that in the event of hostilities being forced upon her, she is not to be held responsible for the consequences. This step would probably be in accordance with the counsels of the two Governments to which she has already looked for advice.

Madrid (April 12) correspondence of the London Times.

I fully confirm, notwithstanding various misstatements in Spanish papers, the information I lately communicated as to the satisfaction given by the Mexican Government to nearly one-half of its Spanish creditors, and I am enabled to add that the proof of a willingness to render justice has made a favorable impression on the Spanish Ministry, and will, no doubt, tend to facilitate an amicable settlement of the pending dispute, an object which the British Minister at Madrid has been actively employing his good offices to bring about. We daily expect to learn the decision of Señor Lafragua as regards his journey to Madrid, and it is hoped that it will be favorable and that he will soon arrive here.

With the recent reports of General Jose Concha's recall from Cuba has been coupled one to the effect that the measure was partly to be attributed to a strong note sent in last week by Lord Howden with respect to the gross and frequent violation of treaties [illegible] committed by the landing of slaves in that island. I believe it is customary, when authentic information of such transgressions reaches our Minister [illegible], for him to send a note to the Spanish Government calling its attention to them. These notes have [illegible] been unusually frequent, in consequence of the many complaints made, and for the same reason, it may be [illegible] that they have been couched in terms more than usually emphatic. But, beyond this, I believe myself justified in stating that the above report is unfounded. As regards the rumors of General Concha's return to Spain, whether to take his seat in the Cortes, or by order of the Government, they are not confirmed. During Concha's former command in Cuba, he was noted for his honest exertions to carry out the treaty respecting Slavery, but since then he appears to have grown less scrupulous, or what many here would call wiser. His three years' term of power expires in a very few months, and it is supposed that he is making the most of his latter days.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22.

On Tuesday the Discount market was still comparatively easy; and, in some exceptional cases, transactions are said to have taken place at a fraction below the Bank terms.

The *Times* says the discreditable practices adopted by the speculators interested in the Russian Railway scheme have received further illustrations, and scarcely a doubt appears to be entertained in any quarter that a deliberate plan has been formed to entrap subscribers, by inducing respectable persons to act, unsuspectingly, as decoys.

The letters from Paris describe an uneasy feeling. The contrivance of the Government to obtain a new loan by compelling the Bank of France to double their capital seems to have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction; and it is positively stated that the opinions of the directors were unanimously against the measure.

The French funds closed on Tuesday 69¼ money, 69.35 account.

There is still no profit on the transmission of gold either way between England and America.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The Cotton Market continues without change, the transactions are of a limited character, and prices are steady. The sales—including 40 Pernambucos 8⅞, 60 Maranhams 8¼d.@8½d., 500 Surats 6d.@6½d.—are reported 4,000 bales, of which 500 are on speculation and for export.

SUGAR—The market continues firm, and extreme prices have been realized; the business comprises 80 hhds. Demerara, at 51s.; 350 bags Bengal, (to arrive,) at 53s.; 850 mats Mauritius, at 53s. 9d.@54s. 6d.; 3,000 bags Rio Grande, (in bond,) at 30s.; and 4,200 bags Paraiba and Pernama, (to arrive,) at 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

MOLASSES OR RUM—We have no transactions to notice.

CORN MARKET—At this morning's market an extensive inquiry for WHEAT was checked by the further advanced pretensions of holders in the face of a report from London less animated than at the close of the week; still we have had a fair and rather large business done in this grain at somewhat over Friday's rates, being 2d.@4d. ℔ bushel upon the currencies of Tuesday last; fine class American White Wheats realized 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d., and Red 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d. per 70 lbs.

The demand for FLOUR is steady at 1s. ℔ sack, and barrel advance on the week's quotations.

BEANS are extremely scarce, and held for 1s. ℔ quarter advance, though such is not at present obtainable.

Fine OATS are quite as high, middling 1d. ℔ bushel dearer.

OATMEAL sells readily at 1s. ℔ load more money, 28s. 6d. being made for general cuts of Irish, and 29s. ℔ 240 lbs. for superior samples.

INDIAN CORN, with more sellers desirous to realize, has lost part of the late improvement, and to-day the trade moves slowly with an advance of about 1s. 6d. ℔ quarter upon the rates of this day se'nnight.

Interesting from Mexico.

ECCLESIASTICAL AGITATION—TYRANNY OF THE CLERGY—BANISHMENTS—ARREST OF TWO PRIESTS—REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTY, ETC.

We have received files of Mexican journals to the 9th ult. They do not contain much that is important. No mention is made of the arrest of the Archbishop, of which we yesterday received intelligence by telegraph from New-Orleans.

Matters were, however, approaching such a crisis. The *Siglo* had received the text of one of three Archiepiscopal circulars. It states that no one can lawfully swear obedience to the new Constitution; that it is the duty of confessors to demand of all whether they have sworn to it, and if they have to require them to do penance and retract their oath. This retraction should be made as publicly as possible, and be made known to the judicial officer before whom the oath was taken.

The Ecclesiastical Government of Puebla had issued two circulars to the clergy of the diocese, asserting that the Pope had pronounced judgment against several articles of the Constitution.

The *Trait d'Union* gives the two following instances of ecclesiastical tyranny: "In the village of Guadalupe the priest refused to marry a lawyer, if he did not publicly retract for having brought a civil suit against the church in conformity to law. Again, in Guanajuato, a Government employe, who was just married, took oath to obey the Constitution. His young wife, on going to confess, was ordered to separate herself from her husband until he had retracted. It is reported that the employe has gone mad."

M. P. L. DE GUEVARA, Cure of San Juan del Rio, who had preached a furious sermon against the Constitution, had been arrested and brought to Mexico. Father GAONA, of Puebla, had also been arrested for refusing to allow a liberal to communicate.

The *Monitor*, of the 7th ult., publishes a project for the formation of a steam navigation company to place boats on Lake Chapala, in the State of Jalisco, and on contiguous rivers.

According to the *Diario de Avisos*, which gives the news as certain, all those persons arrested at the same time with Señor AGUILAR, late Minister under SANTA ANA, will be banished from the Republic.

The *Eco Nacional* says: "It was generally reported, yesterday, that the English question was settled on the day previous, and that M. SANTOS DEGOLLADO will have to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court." Nevertheless the journals are foggy on the subject. The *Trait d'Union* doubts whether the difficulty is settled, and, if it be, professes entire ignorance as to the terms of the reconciliation. *D'Estandarte* is silent, which causes serious misgivings about the matter.

It is said that Don JUAN BAUTISTA CEBALLOS will go as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to France.

The *Republicano* of Durango says that the eclipse of the sun on the 25th of March was total in that city. The lower class of the people were in the streets on that day waiting the movements of a procession, and not knowing what was to happen, were terribly frightened when they found themselves in darkness. They ran about in all directions crying for mercy—but the light that followed brought back their tranquillity.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* of the 8th ult., says: A variety of schemes are on the carpet for the purpose of relieving the Government from its present *dilema*; amongst which we have heard of a proposal on the part of the Church—the nature of this overture, if such it is, we do not comprehend. We give the rumor as it reached us, without vouching in the least degree for its truth.

The *Orescopo* says that Sr. AGUILAR, who was lately imprisoned, is the President of the Revolutionary Assembly that exists in Mexico City.

Why the Central American Treaty was Rejected.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4, 1857.

The rumor said to be given by the British Government for the rejection of the propositions of the United States Government for the modification of the project of a Treaty negotiated between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS, is that the Government of Honduras had not yet ratified the Treaty of 1856, by which the Bay Islands are ceded to the State of Honduras. This looks very much like an after-thought.

Letters from Honduras, dated April 1, state that the British Government had not relinquished the Bay Islands, but had appointed a new Governor of the same, who had just taken upon himself the duties of the office. Further, it was stated in these letters that the inhabitants of the Islands were determined not to submit to the jurisdiction of Honduras.

This would show that the British Government have changed their mind as to the cession of the islands to Honduras, and determined to keep them, if the United States Government should give them a chance by the slightest alteration of the Carendon project.

Had our amendments reached Lord PALMERSTON at the time of his defeat in Parliament, and before the election, he would probably have accepted them. But bound up as he is now by popular support, we shall have nothing of a conciliatory nature from him.

The Administration have this subject under consideration, and also the Central American matter generally.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—MAY 5.

Before Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a batch of indictments, and not having completed their labors again retired.

Arraignments.—George Lewis and John Simons indicted for burglary, 2d degree; Lewis Vomer, larceny; John Powers, burglary, 3d degree; John Tice, larceny. Severally pleaded not guilty.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Culver.

The May term of this Court opened this day. The first cause called on was *Stephen Sommad vs. Francis*—action to recover damages for an assault and battery. The case was tried once before, when the Jury awarded $5,000.

☞ Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 44, 65, 125, 161, 166, 257½, 259½, 260, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270, 273, 279, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 282, 283, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 298, 300, 301, 303.

Mlle. SARAH FELIX, sister of RACHEL, has returned to Paris from Egypt, and gives good news from her sister. RACHEL, before returning to France, intends to stop a time in Italy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE REJECTION OF THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY—THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

It is said in responsible quarters, that the Administration, although not approving of the supplemental Central American Treaty as amended, and doubtful of the power or propriety of withholding it, thought it but courteous to the Senate to transmit it to the British Government. So far as has been ascertained, not one of the members of the Cabinet regrets its rejection by England.

It is believed that the Treaty is now beyond resuscitation, the time for the exchange of ratifications having expired. The Administration maintains that the British Government has failed to execute the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and will insist upon its being carried out in good faith.

Report says that the Cabinet were engaged to-day on the affairs of Utah.

The entire amount of public lands sold and located in Wisconsin is about ten millions of acres.

The great number of witnesses before the Naval Courts of Inquiry having been found productive of serious injury to the public service, as well as delay and expense, the Secretary of the Navy has authorized notice to be given that in all instances where it may be done with due regard to justice, the Judge Advocate and the applicant before the Court shall enter into a stipulation to receive the depositions of witnesses on either side, the same being taken by authority competent to administer oath upon the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, to be exhibited to witnesses.

From Albany.

CONTINUATION OF THE FRESHET IN THE HUDSON—DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—NEW TRIALS DENIED, ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5.

The freshet still continues. Quay-street is flooded and the water on State-street is nearly up to Dean. Weather cloudy and rainy.

Last night, the culvert on the Central Road, west of Brockport, was carried away—the water undermining it. The Express train going west, which left New-York at 6 o'clock, yesterday, ran over it before the damage was seen, and the baggage car was upset, and two passenger cars thrown into the culvert. The engine and tender passed over safely. Some of the passengers received bruises, but none of them were seriously hurt. The damages were all repaired this morning. Travel over the road has not at all been interrupted on the main line.

On the old road, between Pittsford and Rochester, some 25 feet of the track has been washed away by the freshet. Trains, however, on the old road will pass one another to-day.

Information reached the Canal Department to-night of two breaks in the canals since the commencement of letting in the water. One of the breaks is at Utica, where a sewer is built under the canal, which broke through, occasioning nine miles of the level to be drawn off for repairs. The other break is at the Rock Reef feeder, also on the Eastern Division.

It is rumored that FRANCIS S. RUGGLES, ex-Auditor, is to receive the appointment of Deputy Surveyor-General under SILAS SEYMOUR, as authorized by the act of the last Legislature.

The Supreme Court deny new trials to FRANCIS MCCANN, convicted of the murder of his wife, and JOHN CUMMINGS, convicted of shooting a farmer named SLUMPF. They will be sentenced on the fourth Monday of May.

The new Board of Common Council organized today, and adopted a resolution to contest the legality of the issue of Northern Railroad bonds to the utmost extremity. They also adopted a resolution recognising DR. QUACKENBUSH as Mayor, in order to act upon his nominations, instead of those of Mayor PERRY.

From Boston.

HEAVY DRY-GOODS FAILURES—A RAILROAD TREASURER GARROTED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 5.

There were several failures of dry goods merchants yesterday. Among the firms mentioned are: WHITNEY, FENNO & CO.; SHAW, SAMPSON & BRAMHALL, and CHAPMAN, LORD & DALE.

The failure of WHITNEY, FENNO & CO. is said to have been occasioned by the defalcation of a confidential clerk. The amount already ascertained to be missing is $50,000.

Messrs. BUGBEE, HIDDEN & CO. are also reported as having failed.

The failure of Messrs. PRINCE & POST, on Milk-street, is also announced.

The whole amount of the liabilities of the firms failed will exceed a million of dollars.

CYRUS SMITH, Treasurer of the Piedmont Railroad, was garroted in Brookline street last night by three men, and robbed of eleven hundred dollars.

The Double Murder at Keesport, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Monday, May 4.

CHARLOTTE JONES has made an affidavit before the Mayor correcting her statement implicating her brother, WILLIAM JONES, and a man named JAMES WILLIAMS, in the murder of GEORGE WILSON and his sister, MRS. BETSEY MCMASTERS, at Keesport. She charges the crime on her alleged husband, HENRY FIFE, and MONROE STEWART; also, giving particulars concerning GARDNER, who was implicated in consequence of his intimacy with them, and who suddenly left on the Monday morning after the murder. CHARLOTTE's statement before Justice CLEMENS implicating her brother and JAMES WILLIAMS in the late murder of SAMUEL H. WHITE, in Washington, is generally believed. Her statement tallies with Mrs. WHITE's in some respects. The alleged object of her brother, WILLIAM JONES, in killing Mr. WHITE, was to obtain money to clear him from the charge of poisoning a young man some time ago.

Marine Disasters.

CANADIAN BARK EMPIRE ASHORE—ELEVEN OF HER CREW LOST.

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, May 5.

The Canadian bark *Empire*, of Port Dover, Capt. MULLIGAN, came ashore yesterday afternoon near Marble Head. She hailed from Toledo and her cargo consisted of oak lumber. The crew, eleven in number, were drowned. The Captain and passengers were saved.

SCHOONER ALICE ROGERS ASHORE—ALL HER CREW LOST BUT ONE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 5.

The schooner *Alice Rogers*, GEORGE WILSON, master, from St. John, N. B., for Magdeline Islands, went ashore near Point Derrean, on the 25th ult., and all hands were lost except one seaman.

Rising of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, May 5.

The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers are very high at this place. The Delaware rose 24 feet yesterday, but is now falling. Much damage has been done along the river, and many rafts swept away. The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal is seriously damaged, and it will take from four to six weeks to repair it.

Fire at Owego, New-York.

OWEGO, Tuesday, May 5.

A fire broke out in this place about 10 o'clock last evening, destroying the dwelling and livery stable of CHARLES BEERS; also the stables of the Ahwaga House, containing nine horses, and some seven or eight small and comparatively valueless buildings. Loss about $6,000; insurance small.

News from Kansas.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Saturday, May 2.

Gov. ROBINSON proceeded to Lecompton to-day to await his trial under the indictment against him for treason. His bail—$10,000—expired on the first Monday in April, at which time the Court was not in session.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 5.

Our Municipal Election passed off quietly today. It is generally conceded that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Commissioner of the Treasury, and a majority of the Councilmen.

The Reported Indian Troubles at Fort Dodge.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

There is no foundation for the reports contained in the *Missouri Democrat* of Indian troubles at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Navigation at the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4.

Lake Pepin is open. The first boat from St. Paul arrived at Dunleith yesterday.

A Missing Girl—Is it the one Murdered near Newburg?

The recent murder of a girl near Newburg, and the mystery about her identity, has made unusually interesting and important every case of suspicious or unexplained absence. A girl, RACHEL CLELAND, was advertised in the City papers of last Saturday, as missing. One of our reporters called on Mrs. CLELAND, the mother of the girl, at No. 105 Sands-street, Brooklyn, and though her description of her missing daughter somewhat accords with the published description of the dead body at Newburg, still it is not very probable that the two are identical.

Mrs. CLELAND is a widow, in reduced circumstances, with three children, two boys and the girl, RACHEL, who for some time has worked at book-folding. She is described as 16 years of age, looking older than she really is, about 5 feet in height, of rather graceful figure, hair not a very dark brown, blue eyes, very pretty hands, teeth bad in front, and though not beautiful, still prepossessing. She had a scar over her left eye, received a few weeks since, and wore three rings, one a cornelian on the first finger of the left hand. For some weeks past she has worked at the Tract House, and a week ago last Saturday, about 5 o'clock, she was paid $4, the amount of her earnings. She usually got home about 5½, but that evening she did not arrive till 7, thereby causing her mother much uneasiness. When she came in she seemed somewhat confused, and when her mother asked her for some money, she replied first that she had lost her wages, and afterwards that she had put it in her drawer at the shop. Early on Monday morning, the 27th of April, RACHEL left home for New-York, promising to return by 10 o'clock with the money, which her mother very much needed. She went to the shop and left again about half-past 9; since then no trace of her has been found. Her mother states that RACHEL has acted strangely for some time in various little matters, but she has no idea of what induced her to go off. A young man who knew the girl, stated that he saw her going down Centre-street, in company with two other girls on Tuesday, the 28th, and the probability is that she made acquaintances who have led her astray. Still, in the present uncertainty, it is possible that the missing girl may be the murdered one. We may add, however, that the woman from Brooklyn who was at the funeral of the unknown corpse, and who desired to see it and was refused, was not Mrs. CLELAND.

THE NEWBURG TRAGEDY.

The excitement in regard to this most mysterious murder grows more intense every day—not only at Newburg and its vicinity, but all along the Hudson River. The wonderful likeness that exists between SARAH BLOOM and the deceased, as well as the mystery that envelops the whole affair, form the principal topics of conversation.

A lady's silk hat was seen floating down the river on Monday, and is supposed to have belonged to the murdered lady. If found it may throw some light upon this singular affair.

A report was circulated yesterday, at Newburg, that a young lady was missing a short distance above the village, and that a party had gone there to learn further particulars.

Another Disappearance—Supposed Murder.

MOSHER B. SHERMAN, a miller, carrying on an extensive business at Little Falls, Dutchess County, has been missing since Thursday last. On that day he was in Poughkeepsie, and received from DANIEL H. TURNER the sum of $103 for rent. His son arrived in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, and stated that his father had not been home since he had been in that city, and that no trace of him could be found. It is thought that as he was returning home he was murdered and then robbed of his money. Mr. S. was a stout built man, of about 55 years of age, and had on a brown dress coat, and black beaver hat. A reward has been offered by his friends for information as to his whereabouts if living, or for the discovery of his body if dead.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Our assortment and styles of Men's Clothing being full and superior, we invite those about to purchase to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c.

Boys' Clothing of all kinds, and for all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The great fire-proof Safe of the World.

ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

RATS—ROACHES—BED-BUGS, &c.

"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

Principal Dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by DRUGGISTS and DEALERS everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.

See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

CARPETINGS.

A very large assortment of the latest styles Now offered At extremely low prices, No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts. ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

ANIMATED, EXCITING, GAY.

About the busiest place in town is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The great bargains that these gentlemen are offering in China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, has created a complete *furore* with lady housekeepers. Go in at about 3 P. M. if you would witness an animated scene. N. B.—Read their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use. For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

TRUE ECONOMY

Should commence at your household; if it don't you'll never practice it elsewhere. To this end we advise you to buy China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. You can positively save at least thirty per cent. We have tried it and know the fact. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE! Beautiful Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard. Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours with the Thermometers at 100 in the shade; silver-plated, very handsome, an ornament to any parlor or dining room. For sale at twenty per cent. below the market rate by W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO. Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Take notice of OVINGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in Dry Goods column. Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st.

SELECT YOUR BOOTS AT CANTRELL'S, NO. 813 BROADWAY.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, late of the firm of Kimball & Beesley, has charge of CANTRELL'S Department for the manufacture of Gentlemen's Boots, and his skill, taste, experience and success in producing fabrics of the best quality are unquestioned. CANTRELL sells cheap, and you may travel the City through without finding finer boots than those sold at his establishment.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and desiring that a discriminating public [illegible] to the extent that [illegible] their stock, have enlarged their [illegible] ing an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. The enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and householders are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers. A. LELAND & CO., No. 169 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON, of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 70 Canal-st.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 16s. per yard. And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons. Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 2, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 163 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money. CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c. which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 5s. to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE CURED.—[MARSH & CO. REMOVED to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.]—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $8 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 466 Broadway.

THE HATS WE CAN RECOMMEND TO EVERY gentleman who wishes to select the newest and the neatest of the various styles before the public, and would just as lief pay $3 50 for a superior article as $4 for one in Broadway, of second quality—the hats to which we allude may be found at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

LOOK HERE, INVALIDS! WHY DO YOU GO groaning and growling through the world with your aches and ails. Pay 25 cents for AYER'S PILLS and cure them.

ROSE BALLOONS.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF THIS elegant toy, just received from Paris, are offered for sale at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 331 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

MARRIED.

VERMEULE—FIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Hatfield, RICHARD FIELD VERMEULE to SARAH JANE FIELD, both of this City.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

SUMNER—WEEKS.—In Tremont, West Farms, on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. C. C. Wallace, of Tremont, Mr. WM. F. SUMNER, formerly of Massachusetts, to Miss E. A. WEEKS, of Tremont.

DIED.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, JOHN F. A. SANFORD, Esq., of the firm of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 5th-av., on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RIPLEY.—In this City, on Monday, May 4, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. MARY F. RIPLEY, wife of Wm. H. Ripley, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 Suffolk st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, HENRY OSBORN, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, James J. Bevins, No. 20 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WINDLE.—In this City, on Monday, May 4, WILLIAM B. WINDLE, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th st. The remains will be taken to Staten Island. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, suddenly, at his residence, No. 64 Jane-st., Capt. JOHN JOSEPH, aged 59 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WIGGINS.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday morning, May 5, Mrs. PHEBE WIGGINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

COWL.—At Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, April 28, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. LYDIA COWL, wife of the late Wm. Cowl, in the 71st year of her age.

WASHBON.—At Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Monday morning, April 27, of disease of the heart, ZENAS WASHBON, aged 66 years.

WILLIAMS.—At South Yonkers, on Monday morning, May 4, FRANK THURSTON, only son of William and Catharine Williams, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, South Yonkers, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The cheapest place in the City to buy good Gold or Silver Watches, and good Gold Jewelry, is at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, and is selling them at less than usual prices.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 170 William-st., corner Beekman-st., offer for sale the following:

A large and choice assortment of Fancy Paper and China Powder Puff Boxes and Puffs, just received from Paris.

Lubins' Toilet Powder, Pomatum, Lavender Water, and Soaps.

Piesse's Pomatum, Toilet Powder and Extracts.

Rimmell's Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Vinegar, and Lavender Water.

Low's Brown and White Windsor, Honey, Benzoin, Glycerine, and Palm Soaps, Handkerchief Extracts and Pomatum.

Allen's, Herring's, Heathfield's, and Maudes's Extracts, and other preparations.

DYSPEPTIC MOTHER! WHAT WILL YOUR OFFSPRING BE!—Puny, a burden of care from day to day. Shun the purgatives, they weaken, take CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, made from garden vegetables—one or two drops in water, at a dose, cures piles, sick headache, and costiveness. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Dépôt No. 161 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—A. BAKER, LATE OF NO 15 ANN-ST., would respectfully inform his old customers and friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a new store No. 106 Nassau-st., third door from Ann, with an entire new stock of boots and shoes, and manufactures to order best French calf boots, $4 to $6, best French patent leather boots, $6 to $7. A call from my old friends, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited. A. BAKER, No. 106 Nassau-st.

CROUP COUGH IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, which is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism.

RHEUMATIC PAINS ARE AT ONCE EXPELLED by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, which imparts vitality to the system, restoring it to health.

QUINSY SORE THROAT.—THE TIMELY application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is a certain preventive and cure, because it imparts magnetism, which restores vitality.

NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE WHEN J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism, which increases vitality.

[illegible] GAS FIXTURES.

Our present stock of Chandeliers, Pendants, [illegible] &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate [illegible] designs, got up in this country. Our whole time [illegible] and talents are paid exclusively to the selection [illegible] manufacturing of the above goods, which we are [illegible] to sell, not at 10 per cent below cost, nor at cost, but [illegible] AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST. COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 323 Broadway, corner of [illegible]

[illegible]

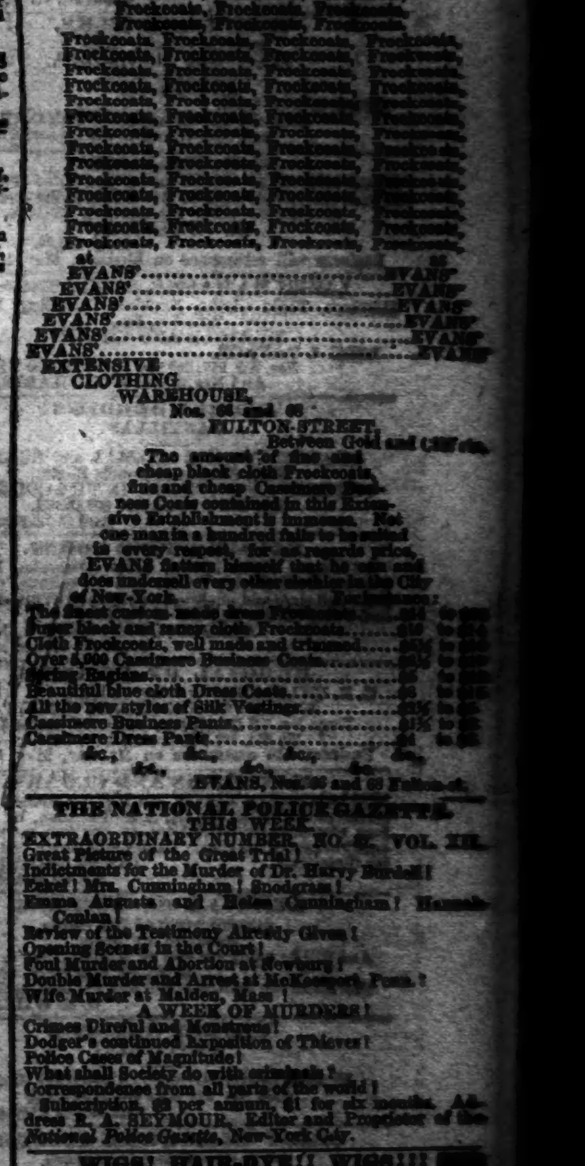
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

WINDOW SHADES. LACE CURTAINS. CORNICES. DAMASKS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MICHEL, ELTING & MASON, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Has removed to No. 35 Wall-st.



EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 FULTON-STREET, Between Gold and Cliff sts.

The amount of fine and cheap black cloth Frockcoats, fine and cheap Cassimere Business Coats contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made dress Frockcoats	[illegible]
Super black and fancy cloth Frockcoats	[illegible]
Cloth Frockcoats, well made and trimmed	[illegible]
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	[illegible]
Spring Raglans	[illegible]
Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats	[illegible]
All the new styles of Silk Vestings	[illegible]
Cassimere Business Pants	[illegible]
Cassimere Dress Pants	[illegible]
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, THIS WEEK. EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER, NO. [illegible], VOL. XII. Great Picture of the Great Trial! Indictments for the Murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell! Eckel! Mrs. Cunningham! Snodgrass! Emma Augusta and Helen Cunningham! Hannah Conlan! Review of the Testimony Already Given! Opening Scenes in the Court! Foul Murder and Abortion at Newburg! Double Murder and Arrest at McKeesport, Penn.! Wife Murder at Malden, Mass! A WEEK OF MURDERS! Crimes Direful and Monstrous! Dodger's continued Exposition of Thieves! Police Cases of Magnitude! What shall Society do with criminals? Correspondence from all parts of the world! Subscription, $2 per annum, $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor of the *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CANADA STRAW HATS, BY THE BALE. PALM-LEAF HATS, BY THE CASE. With a large and complete assortment of STRAW GOODS. Among which are many new and desirable styles, not to be found elsewhere. GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ, No. 100 Chambers-st.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty gallons of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whisky, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

SCARLET FEVER, OR ANY OTHER INFECTIOUS disease cannot be communicated if a few spoonfuls of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is kept in the room or lower hall in a saucer over heated water. The odor evolved from the Olive Tar is highly agreeable and aromatic.

JUST RECEIVED—AT IRVINE'S NEW MILLINERY establishment, No. 291 Canal-st., two doors from Thompson-st., a magnificent assortment of plain and fancy Neapolitan Hats, straw flats, &c., completing the most extensive assortment for the season, such as ladies can rarely find in this City. Please examine.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATING.—TEA SETS, cake baskets, spoons, forks, and all articles of table ware, and metals of every description plated with silver, to last 20 years, at fair prices. T. C. CLARK, No. 323 Broadway.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEANING FURNACE.—The most successful and safe heater in the market, for sale by COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 260 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED and inhaled to cure disease. Sold at 50 cents a bottle at the office of the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 14 Stafford-st., east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

MUMPS.—THIS DANGEROUS DISEASE IS AT once mitigated and speedily cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
We are constantly receiving from Europe and the American sales ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CARPETINGS, which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. A fine stock of CHEAP INGRAINS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
1,000 Mantillas, all new styles, will be opened this morning, at ALEXANDER JUST'S NEW SHAWL AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 51 and 53 Chatham-st., three doors from Monroe, AT PRICES TRULY ASTONISHING. One Price Only. ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Chatham-st., 3 doors from Monroe. N. B.—No connection with any other house in the street.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETTS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
Received per steamer *Africa*, French Batiste Embroidered sets at $5, worth $8. French Embroidered Jaconet do. at $4 and $5, worth $8. Black Thread and French Lace Coiffures, all sizes. Black Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every pattern. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS, MANTILLAS, AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
In every variety of form and style of finish, and at prices that cannot fail To satisfy the most economical. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.
Another invoice of these beautiful Robes will be opened This Morning, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347 To No. 767 Broadway, Near 9th-st.
Will open on Monday, May 4. Great bargains will be offered in the following goods: SILKS, SHAWLS, CHALLIES, LAWNS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, IRISH LINEN, TABLE DAMASK, ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS. Ladies can save money by calling. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!
The Ladies are invited to call and examine an ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE, Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States. A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY! (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES. Please call and examine. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MANTILLAS.
Superior Black Taffetas Mantillas. Superior Paris Embroidered Mantillas. Black real Lace Mantillas. Black Guipure Mantillas. Black Chantilly Mantillas. Also, Talmas and Cloaks, suitable for traveling. [illegible] Half Shawls. Imitation Lace Half Shawls. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

RICH DRESS SILKS, In great variety. Also, FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, Latest Paris Mode, $25 to $40 each. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

G. B. WILLIAMS
Would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York that he has removed his stock of Dry Goods to the more ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS STORE, No. 767 Broadway, Near 9th-st. Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

LINEN DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towelling, Doylies, &c., &c., &c. DURABLE AND CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS, With Single and Double Ruffle. THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And 63 Lispenard-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
5-4 Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Huckabacks, Lawns and Towelings, Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities, colored and White Flannels and Table-covers, &c., &c. For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
G. B. WILLIAMS has removed his ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS From No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., To No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st. Business will commence on *Monday, May 4.*

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
Will be opened on Monday, 4th May, an entirely fresh assortment of PARIS MADE MANTILLAS, in silk and lace, also some very rich ones of our own manufacture, equal to any in the City. Ladies will please call and see for themselves. JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
$100,000 worth of Dry Goods Removed up town, And will be ready for sale on Monday, May 4, At No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st. The ladies are invited to call and see the assortment. G. B. WILLIAMS.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!
BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION! 60 to 75 cents and $1 per yard, NEW SPRING STYLES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES. Pineapple Cloth, an entirely new and elegant article for ladies' dresses, in Bayadere and Stripes, will be opened on Monday, May 4. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway. The only lot imported to this market.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES! Received per late arrivals, AT LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, Tickings, and Domestic Goods generally, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RIBBONS. Novelties in Ribbons, Received by late arrivals, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

STELLA, CASHMERE, BROCHE, CREPE, and every other variety of FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS, At very Low Prices! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BASQUES, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS, All the leading Spring Styles! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH SKIRTS. From low-priced to extra rich, In magnificent designs, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

SILK ROBES A BANDE. The largest portion of the above goods are confined styles, and cannot be found in any other house. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

CRAPE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, CASHMERE SHAWLS.
From auction another large lot of CRAPE, STELLA AND CASHMERE SHAWLS, at the following low prices: 200 Stella Shawls, all colors, $1 50 each. 70 all Silk and Wool Long Broche Shawls, $10. 500 Printed Palmies', all Wool, $2 each. 1,200 Cashmere Printed, Stella Borders, $2, worth $4. Embroidered and Plain Crape Shawls direct from Canton, all qualities, from $8 to $50, well worthy of inspection. Ladies call early for the bargains. Only one price. ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe. N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, LACE VEILS, BASQUES, &c.
A large assortment of Dotted Basques, from $1 25 to $4. Tamboured and Embroidered Muslin, for do., all qualities. Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Bands, all widths, suitable for Basques. Also, A new lot of those Black French Veils, at 40 per cent below the usual price. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS.
Lace Square Shawls, Lace Basques, With single flounces, in great variety, With double flounces, very recherche, And without flounces, but very elegant, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, By the yard or in sets. A large assortment on hand, At remarkably low prices. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES $4 50, FROM AUCTION. Rich Barege and Grenadine Robes, Newest Paris Designs, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

POINT D'ALENCON and Point Applique Sets and Collars, Just received, per steamer *Africa*, By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS. An assortment of all colors and styles, At reduced prices, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, contains a complete stock of silk, cotton, woolen and thread underwear and hose for ladies, misses, boys and infants, manufactured especially for the present season, and embracing everything in the line procurable abroad or made in this country. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Children's Fancy Hats for Spring, Paris and home manufacture, comprising a vast assortment of entirely new shapes and graceful trimmings, at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.
JUST OPENED, ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES OF PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES, REAL CHANTILLY DITTO. FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety. BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO. All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. TO THE UP-TOWN LADIES.
G. B. WILLIAMS having succeeded in securing the spacious premises No. 767 Broadway, will open On Monday, May 4, When the whole of his stock will be ready for sale. Examination of stock solicited. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, Near 9th-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!
The best assortment in the City of SILK MANTLES, embracing AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES. (Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal, And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. Full assortment for Spring. Also, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, Rods, &c., &c. GREAT VARIETY—LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS, From No. 347 Broadway, Corner of Leonard-st. To No. 767 Broadway, Near 9th-st. Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES. At $30. Original price $60. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES. A new lot of Robes just received from auction at $5; also some very beautiful at $7 each. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

MUSLIN AND PERCALE ROBES A BANDE. Received by the *Arabia*, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

GAS FIXTURES. CHINA AND GLASS. Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 155 pieces, $15, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $1, worth $3; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 50, worth $3; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 50, worth $6; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $3 50, worth $6; 3-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $9 50, worth $14; Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents, worth $1; Silver-plated Casters, with 6 Cut-glass Bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11 worth $19; Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, for $30, worth $60; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75, worth $6 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4, worth $6; Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen, $1 50, worth $3 50; Decorated China Vases, for mantel ornaments, $3 50 the pair, worth $6; ditto, $5 50 the pair, worth $8; ditto, $7 50 the pair, worth $10; ditto, $10 the pair, worth $15. Cut out this list and bring it with you. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BROOKLYN.—WE DESIRE TO INVITE THE attention of housekeepers in our city and in New-York to an extensive and well-chosen stock of China and glass ware to be found at our establishment. Breakfast, dinner, dessert, tea and toilet sets, both plain and elegantly ornamented, ivory-handled table cutlery, silver-plated goods, and beautiful mantel sets, &c., which we shall offer at prices lower generally than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. OVINGTON BROTHERS, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE, in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, MANTILLAS, and laces, of a very superior make, and finish, and superb designs, just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c. Many novelties just opened and for sale very cheap at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S New Store, No. 387 Broadway, Between Walker and White sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE No. 154 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st. Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction. L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 205, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE. Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats, Men's, Youths', and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues, French Flowers, Piquets and Buds. Offered at reduced prices for Cash. At No. 215 Broadway, Corner Pearl-st. HOMER & KETCHUM.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $112 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 366 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. I. BIRD and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y. REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better business writers in 10 lessons than the old systems make in 10 months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for cheap seats.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat *Lockwood*, near foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 9 o'clock A. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED and plain pianos, to close the estate of PETHICK & CO., will be continued this week at a greater reduction of prices. The entire stock must be sold to close up the concern. By order of Assignee. Apply at the warerooms of McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 183 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Together with the studies preparatory for Columbia, or other Colleges. The French and English branches receive special attention.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 22d-st., Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas. R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$5.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway. Private lessons day and evening. Terms, $5 to $15, and success guaranteed to all. Book-keeping as usual. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE School will open on the 12th inst. For circulars, or other information, apply to the undersigned. Terms, $250 per annum. OTIS BISBEE, C. B. WARRING, } Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 33-st., first house from 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 348 Broadway, a practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent teachers, teachers with situations, and schools with pupils. Send for a circular. Parents can consult gratuitously a register of first-class schools. SMITH & BOYD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG, At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room. A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public. BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A VERY SPLENDID PIANO—VERY LOW IN price. It has 7 octaves, with the legs, pedal and whole front, elaborately carved, and the back polished like the *front. The inside iron work is highly ornamented; it has the over bass, and is of superb tone; worth $500, but will* be sold for $300 cash, at No. 79 East 12th st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GOODS FOR FIRST OF MAY.
SILVER-PLATED NAME AND NUMBER-PLATES, SILVER-PLATED BELL PULLS, PLATED, BRASS AND IRON BOLTS, SECURE DOOR CHAINS, SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES, PORCELAIN-HEAD PICTURE NAILS, CORNICE HOOKS AND EYES, RACK PULLEYS, ROLLER ENDS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDING HARDWARE, AT LOWEST PRICES. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

JOHN GRAY, (Late TAGGART & GRAY,) DEALER IN WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS, Nos. 15 FULTON AND 209 FRONT-STS., NEW-YORK. Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS with brick buildings thereon, in 18th-st., near avenue C., formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph avs. and Quincy-st., 300 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DElightfully situated and substantially built house, No. 15 East 14th st., the centre of the block, north side, between the 5th av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE dock privilege at Turtle Bay on the East River, also 6 lots adjacent on the 1st-av.; also 10 lots next west of the 1st av.—all between 46th and 47th sts.; also 6¼ acres of land, the best site for a summer residence, near High Bridge; also pew No. 11, in St. Thomas' Church. Apply to P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., within 15 minutes' walk of the Market-st. Depôt, a three-story frame dwelling house; house 26 feet wide by 42 deep; built in the best manner, and in complete order. With the house one or more lots adjoining would be sold. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same neighborhood. Apply to D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE JUST ADAPTED TO the wants of new beginners in housekeeping. It has a pretty court-yard, flowers, vines, roses, and shrubbery; is in perfect order, and may be had at once, either with or without the furniture. For card to view, and terms, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to A. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—East side, 2d door north of 38th st.; price $9 500; one of the Goelet Leases just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York. Terms $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1860, with interest, and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots on 8th-av., in vicinity of Central Park, between 47th and 48th sts., will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. G. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to E. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDson River, a valuable country seat, with superior water privileges, abundance of fruit, healthy situation, scenery unsurpassed. The same may be rented furnished for six months or a year, or can be had for one or two years without furniture. Address S. A., Box No. 2,749 Post-Office.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A THREE-story frame-house, No. 9 4th-st., five minutes' walk from the ferries; rent reasonable. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 5d-st., one door below South 8th-st., or No. 38 Maiden-lane.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN, a brick house, the parlors and halls of which are furnished. To a good tenant, who will take it for 3 or 5 years, it will be let very low. Inquire at No. 20 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, to let; the second story consisting of four rooms, with one room on third story, with part use of bath room, water, cellar, &c., to a small respectable family; rooms newly painted and papered. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st.

A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH closets, to let, in a very good location for a physician, dentist, or dressmaker. Would be let to a private family. More room can be had, if desired. Address A. T. T., Broadway Post-Office.

TO PIANO OR FURNITURE DEALERS.—To let, the spacious loft, 50x100 feet, in the marble building, No. 627 Broadway, near Houston-st. Has two entrances from Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, OR two-story house; one pleasantly located; rent must be moderate. Apply or address T. M. W., at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY Has removed to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

STEARNS & MARVIN HAVE REMOVED THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES from No. 146 Water-st., to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

JOHN DAVOL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 100 John-st., near Cliff-st. Also, the office and agency of the New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company, removed to the same place.

REMOVAL.—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL.—DOCTOR RICHARD T. HORSFIELD has removed to No. 187 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON HAVE REmoved to lofts of the new warehouse Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

REMOVAL.—R. B. MASON & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL.—PAPER WAREHOUSE.—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann sts.

WM. H. NEILSON—HAS REMOVED HIS office from No. 63 to No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

DOCTOR A. J. HENRIQUES HAS REmoved to No. 58 7th-av., corner of 15th-st.

REMOVAL.—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Osborn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 18 miles from the City Hall, and about ¼ mile or 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river, of about [illegible] feet. The grounds are well kept, and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is on a gently rising ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for many miles; and is in perfect order, having been built but a few years. The style is Gothic; the walls and ceilings of parlors, library and hall are elegantly frescoed, with statuary marble mantels, &c. The house is well calculated for a large family, having many sleeping rooms, large dining room, also a small dining-room adjoining the kitchen. The kitchen contains range, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, furnace, &c. Bathing room and water closet up stairs, adjoining sleeping chambers, bay windows, piazza and balconies in front and rear. A fine carriage-house, stable, &c., built in the very best manner. The house, for superiority of workmanship, is unsurpassed, having been built by days' work for the original owner, at great expense. The drives, directly from the house, over good roads, and through groves of stately trees, are very fine. For aquatic sports, the locality cannot be surpassed, good fishing, bathing, boating, &c. For further information, and card of admission to see the premises, &c., apply to D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 16, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW, ON EASY TERMS, as the owner is going West, a large house, about 50 feet square, containing 19 rooms and cellar under the whole, with an excellent garden and variety of fruit, on 1 acre of land, all in good order; the situation is high and pleasant, very near a railroad depôt and large flourishing village, and convenient to New-York. Also, for sale in Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, a large house and lot on the North River, near steamboat landing. Price low and possession immediately. Also, a neat cottage-house, with good out-buildings, abundance of fruit, and 6 acres. Both desirable residences. 1 farm of about 40 acres, and 1 of 25 acres, with good improvements, plenty of fruit and marl. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 179 Broadway.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson, at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas, bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Builders, Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—1½ miles from the depôt and near the Rye beach, the country seat lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., (3 acres of land more, if desired.) The house is two story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden and an abundance of fruit of various kinds; also, good stable, carriage-house, &c. This property will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 30 acres of land, stable, fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad depôt, at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Oyster Bay, L. I., of 30 acres; Gothic cottage and plenty of out-buildings—all of them nearly new, and in good order; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 206 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 20 Wall-st., office 26, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence and farm; good land, superior buildings, with modern improvements, fine views, elegant grounds and abundant fruits. Completely furnished, and stocked within and without; fourteen miles distant. Apply to D. P. BARHYDT, over Nassau Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE at Fort Washington, a handsome cottage, containing 12 rooms, besides the cellars; piazzas on three sides; views unsurpassed. Location perfectly healthful and within 5 minutes' walk of the station. Rent $600. Inquire of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, first class, one hour's ride from the City, by railroad, and one half mile distant from the depôt. Scenery unsurpassed; garden, fruit, carriage-house, stables, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 134 Pearl st.

TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SIX months, a commodious, well furnished house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. For terms, &c., inquire at CARRINGTON & JONES', No. 44 Broad-st., or of D. L. SCOFIELD, Stamford.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A commodious cottage, nine rooms, in Locust Grove, 3 minutes' from the depôt. Apply to SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 20 Wall-st., or G. J. JENINGS, Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., TWO desirable dwelling houses, large lots, fruit, good water, and every other convenience desirable. For particulars inquire of F. C. WAGNER, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished—one of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., for six or twelve months. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS P. ROSSITER, No. 1 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 412 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 48 and 46 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MACHINERY.

BEEBE'S PATENT DOUBLE-CYLINDER BOILERS.—The subscribers having purchased William Beebe's patent for his improvement in double-cylinder boilers for hot water apparatus, hereby give notice that they are prepared to grant privileges for the use thereof to all persons desirous to use or put up the same. This patent furnishes the only available mode of supplying the upper parts of houses with hot water above the usual rise of the Croton, or other fountains of supplies, and all persons using or putting up the same without permission of the subscribers will be prosecuted. Applications for permits or rights may be made to either of the subscribers. ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 241 4th-st. JOHN T. WILLIAMS, No. 71 4th-av.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE 12-horse engine and one 12-horse locomotive boiler, both new and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 322 Stanton-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO. No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE [illegible] substitute for manure, where there is difficulty [illegible] sufficient for garden and farm purposes. [illegible] recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, no fumes or vermin, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is [illegible]. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 2 barrels, $3; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, fuchsias, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store, No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SAMUEL J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York.
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 tcs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed, [illegible]
HAMS. 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in the shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—300 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, [illegible] 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western. Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, [illegible]. 500 barrels Country and City Prime. Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked. 200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb, 10-lb, 15-lb, and 20-lb, bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use, At 6¾ cents per pound. For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN, No. 27 Pearl st.

PRINTING.

ANTI-PHOTOGRAPHIC CHECKS.—GEO. F. NESBITT & CO., corner Pearl and Pine sts., though not interested in the controversy at present carried on through the newspapers, beg to say that they were the first to introduce Anti-Photographic Checks in a style precluding the possibility of duplicating by Photography or any other process, and at a trifling advance over the cost of printing a plain check. The following certificate from the first Photograph artist in the country, is respectfully referred to: "I hereby certify that I know of no process in the Photographic or other art, by which the Check printed by Messrs. George F. Nesbitt & Co., and experimented upon by me, can be copied or duplicated, and believe it to be entire security against counterfeiting. J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist." GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., Stationers and Printers, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY AND all others who require any kind of Job or Card Printing, (no matter how small the amount,) can have their orders executed in handsome style, at short notice and low prices, by calling at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 143 Fulton st.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $2 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 21 Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of SANDS & WILLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs. (Signed,) SAMUEL S. SANDS, A. J. WILLS. New-York, May 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business at No. 68 Wall-st. (Signed,) SAMUEL S. SANDS, R. R. AYMAR. New-York, May 1, 1857.

The subscriber will continue the stock brokerage business on his own account at the office of the late firm of SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., and offers his services to his friends for the purchase and sale of stocks and other securities at the Brokers' Board. (Signed,) A. J. WILLS. New-York, May 1, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of W. T. JENNINGS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the late firm. W. T. JENNINGS, R. F. ROBINSON, E. B. VALENTINE. New-York, May 1, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business at the old location, under the firm of W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., wholesale and retail clothiers, No. 231 Broadway, third door above Astor House. W. T. JENNINGS, JAS. T. PETTUS, R. F. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—BENJAMIN F. BABCOCK has this day retired from the copartnership of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., and JOHN [illegible] President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company) and DIGBY V. BELL (late of [illegible]) admitted as partners in the firm, which will continue to transact a general Banking and Brokerage business, under the same name and style of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO. New-York, April 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF EDGAR & DICKSON was dissolved on the 30th of April, by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm are requested to be paid immediately to ALEX. EDGAR, and all persons having any claim to send it in. Hereafter the business will be conducted by ALEX. EDGAR, at No. 220 Hudson-st. All favors received. ALEX. EDGAR, GEORGE DICKSON.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. [illegible], until the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter—say 1,500 tons of coal, 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the proper school-houses.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.

The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 1 foot 5 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the [illegible] not less than 3 inches in diameter.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each kind.

The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 15th of May to the 30th of July, and the remainder as required by the committee; two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT, DANIEL SLOTE, THOMAS BOESE, TERENCE FARLEY, GEORGE WHITE, } Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO., CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS, No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.
PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given. WELLES & CO.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Commissioners for Removal of Quarantine, at their office, No. 22 William-st., until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of hospitals, fences and dock upon premises, near Seguine's Point, Richmond County. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject or accept any proposals which may be made. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Sec'y of Commissioners. New-York, May 6, 1857.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 181 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call. JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 6, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., West of [illegible]-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, worthy the special attention of parties in want of first class furniture, all of which was made to order and in use but a short time, and embracing everything to be found in an elegant and fashionable furnished residence. Everything in the house will be sold without reserve. Catalogues can be obtained previous to the sale at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 [illegible]-st., under Nassau Bank. Furniture consists in part of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte with music cabinet with unexpired warrantee; magnificent carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich satin; full suite in medallion tapestry; two superb carved rosewood etageres with full marble tops, mirror doors and back; velvet and royal Wilton carpets, marble top centre, pier and sofa tables; silk and lace curtains with cornices and rich lambrequins; two elegant pier mirrors, with vases; mantel do.; rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, Turkish and reception chairs in brocatel and tapestry, rich and costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a great profusion of beautiful statuary, bronzes, paintings, and elegant parlor ornaments, including a magnificent fruit piece cost $[illegible]; French secretaire consoles, elegant rosewood library bookcase, ormolu clock, &c., with a large and elegant variety of rosewood chamber furniture of every description, all made to order; superb hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood piano forte. In reception room elegant extension table, silver ware, dining and tea service, rich China, cut glass, fruit baskets, salvers, spoons, forks, &c., and elegant dining-room furniture of every description, with a great variety of splendid parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely, in dining room; immediately after which the parlor furniture will be sold. Deposits will be required of all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suite, pier glasses, &c., at the residence No. 70 West [illegible]-st., west of [illegible]-av.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; elegant French plate, pier, and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bronze figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, &c., suite in silk plush, rich China tea and dinner sets, cut and cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a [illegible] assortment used in first-class families. The chamber furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany [illegible], marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, [illegible], ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder cooking utensils. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED STORES will be sold at public auction at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provisions, Clothing, &c.

PROVISIONS.

[illegible] bbls. Beef, 6 bbls. Flour, 104 bbls. Rice.
190 lbs. Beef, 3,494 lbs. Bread, 104 lbs. Butter.
18 bbls. Pork, 123½ gallons Beans, 96 lbs. Cheese.
3 Bread Bags.

CLOTHING.

3¼ yards Sheeting, 2 pair Calf Shoes, 10 Blankets.
3½ yards Canvass Duck, 1 pair Kip Shoes, 3½ yards Satinet.

SMALL STORES.

294 lbs. Tobacco, 21 Thimbles, 15 Jacknives.
18 Shaving Boxes, 325 Needles, 6 Razor Strops.
14 Scissors, 1 bottle Mustard, 1 Mess Kettle.
7 Coarse Combs, 3 Cotton Handkerchiefs, 1 Tin Pan.
6 Shaving Brushes, 1 Tin Pot.

STEWARD STORES.

1 Lantern, 2 Flour Scoops, 4 Padlocks.
300 Bean Bags, 1,000 Flour Barrels, a large quantity of sound Tin Pepper Boxes, a large quantity of empty barrels and boxes. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office, No. 6 Broad-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, without regard to cost, to close sales at No. [illegible] Broadway.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, (corner of [illegible],) the balance of FIRST-CLASS and WARRANTED FURNITURE of the stock of M. & J. A. WALTERS, comprising several rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany etageres, centre-tables, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, fancy chairs, solid oak bookcase with marble tops, chairs to match, together with a large assortment of first class cabinet work, warranted in every respect, and sold without reserve for CASH to close sales. Deposits required from all purchasers.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at Salesrooms, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, sale of second-hand glass and costly furniture; carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings, &c., being the contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment, also several superior-made solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush brocatel and hair-cloth; and general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; chamber suites, hair mattresses, paillasses, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, mirrors, cutlery, clocks, China and glass ware; fancy goods, &c. Also, one superior rosewood 6⅔-octave piano-forte, cost $400; has been but little used, and will be sold by order of Mortgagee.

A. M. HERMAN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TRADE SALE.—Rooms No. 13 Park-row.—WEDNESDAY, May 6, at No. 33 East 20th-st., Administrator's sale of Household Furniture—Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the whole of the Furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, mirrors, center, pier and other tables, damask and lace curtains, shades, vases, statuettes, parlor clocks, oil-paintings and engravings, parlor chandeliers, China and glass ware, cutlery, together with a general assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture. Every article must be removed from the house the day of sale. Cash deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the northerly corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 25 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 80 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in Evening Post. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 61 Liberty-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, at his rooms No. 68 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, May 7, inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising good second-hand furniture from families. Also, new furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, piano-forte, marble-top and side tables, with solid rosewood frames, etageres, with mirror fronts, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, do. bedsteads, French and modern, common do. washstands, dining and tea tables. Also, superior French China tea sets, with gold bands; splendid vases. Also, silver-plated tea sets, forks and spoons, mirrors, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. M. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. M'GRAW, situated on the corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., opposite the depot, Morrisania Village, embracing the Hotel, the large building occupied as a public hall and stores, printing office, meat market, land office and bakery, together with several very desirable building lots. Also, two neat dwelling houses on Franklin-av., near 7th-st. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON NINTH-AVENUE, EIGHTY-THIRD AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On NINTH-AVENUE—3 lots on and adjoining southwest corner of 83d-st.

On NINTH-AVENUE—1 lot on northeast corner of 84th-st. These lots are full size and over, finely located, with abstract of title complete to present time. 60 per cent. can remain. Particulars at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] East 28th-st., the entire contents of the genteel four-story house, viz.: parlor suites in brocade and brocatel, rosewood etageres, inlaid tables, centre tables, card stands, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, washstands, bureaus, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, extension dining table, table cutlery, plated ware, china, rockers, hall-stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The whole to be positively sold without regard to weather.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 WEST-BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMAS AND WORTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property—consisting of a three-story and attic house with store on 1st floor. Lot 25 by 50 more or less. House 25 by 40 more or less—half can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S 18th Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy Goods, Japanned and Brass Goods, comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for City and out-of-town buyers, will take place on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st. The sale will commence with a large invoice of stock goods in good order. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURNITURE, &C.—TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, will sell, at No. 394 Broadway, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of new and second-hand cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, oil-paintings, French and oval mirrors, mattresses, soda fountains, steam engines, silver-plated ware, new and iron stove, jewelry, trees, roots, plants, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ON WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., a very superior bay Durock colt, 15 hands high, about 5 years old, can trot his mile in three minutes, is perfectly kind and gentle in any harness. Sale positively without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE, 700 CASES BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans, at Auction, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of E. M. Davis & Co., No. [illegible] Broad-st. [illegible] without reserve for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck-slip and Division-av. Ferries.

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and 216 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., IId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 40 feet on Water-st., and 169 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 190 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 16.8x100.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DOYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 7—AT 8½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 186 Atlantic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture in good order, marble-top bureau and washstand, 2 sofas, rocker, walnut arm chairs, beds, mattresses, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, crockery, refrigerator, cook stove, hat-stand, &c.

Also, the 4 years unexpired lease of the house, which is in complete order, with gas fixtures, and possession immediately, will be sold at 9 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, May 7—At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 40 Pacific, between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. Handsome furniture—Splendid rosewood parlor furniture, by Meeks; sofa, 2 tête-à-têtes, 2 arm chairs, 8 reception chairs in crimson velvet, 4 ladies arm chairs in crimson brocatel; rosewood piano, by Nunns & Clark; rosewood marble-top escritoire, etagere with mirror front, rosewood what-not, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, wardrobe, sofa table, centre table, 2 splendid large French plate pier glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich crimson and black silk and worsted window curtains and fixtures, lace do., mahogany oval extension table, mattresses and beds, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, China, cut-glass, cutlery, Axminster, Brussels and other carpets, new cook stove and fixtures, with good kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, &c. &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., the furniture of several families, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of three rosewood parlor suites, enameled chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, divans, ottomans, extension tables, card and centre tables, rosewood marble-top pier tables, bedstead hair mattresses, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c.; ivory handle and other cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c.; also, one rosewood piano-forte; and, by order of a constable, one mahogany piano forte, one rosewood tête-à-tête sofa, &c.; also, one very fine French plate pier glass, 114x84—cost the owner $300. Catalogues morning of sale.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE—THIS DAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, marble-top and plain bureaus, centre, pier and card tables, bedsteads and bedding, oak chairs, desks, extension and other dining tables, a large number of Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, a large chandelier and a number of side lamps, crockery and glass ware in great variety, plated ware, cutlery, paintings, looking glasses, engravings, &c. Also, 2 piano-fortes. Also, a number of chafing dishes and other goods, suitable for hotels or restaurants.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 73 COURTLANDT-ST., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property, known as the "Commercial Hotel," situated between West and Washington sts., on Courtlandt-st. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order, CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON FRIDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., an entire house of elegant furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany do. in velvet and brocatel, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glass ware, silver ware, and every article used in housekeeping—removed for convenience of sale. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON MURRAY HILL, belonging to the estate of the late Isaac [illegible], situated on 5th av., Madison-av. and 41st st., will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857. Every lot will be sold that is put up, without any under bidding. Terms 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at No. 4 Pine-st.

W. S. McILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 44 Cortland-st., the entire stock of a retailer declining business. (Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Wednesday.)

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., 18 elegant Oil Paintings, of great merit, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Sale positive. Terms cash.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE sale of Mirrors, postponed on account of the weather, will positively take place on TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. G. MITCHEL, No. 751 Broadway. Goods on view and catalogues now ready.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., Sheriff's sale of a large stock of groceries, wines, teas, liquors, cigars, soap, candles, indigo, &c. By order of FRED'K L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—IN PATERSON, N. J., will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 30 to 40 minutes' run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of R. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson, where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.

PATERSON, April 28, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

PARK BANK.—AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Park Bank, held 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Reuben W. Howes,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	John H. Macy,
Ellis F. Ayers,	Edward B. Wesley,	Robert Squires,
Oliver Hoyt,	Claudius B. Conant,	Geo. J. Byrd,
Melvin S. Whitney,	Joseph U. Orvis,	Geo. H. Potts,
Peter Hayden,	Edward M. Young,	Alva E. Laing,
John S. Dickerson,	Arthur Leary,	Levi P. Morton,
R. R. Blydenburgh,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Wm. H. Fogg,
Terence Donnelly,	Wm. K. Kitchen.	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was reelected President.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh13,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11,'55-law2yW*

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 8th, inclusive. Per order of the Board.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—April 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 29th inst. to 1st prox.

JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. S. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, Lecompton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO., BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

OFFICE NO. 30 WILLIAM-ST., (next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 ℔ cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 ℔ cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: George S. Doughty, Eugene Plunkett, Frederick Pentz, Jacob Little, Richard F. Carman, Marshall O. Roberts, Ambrose C. Kingsland, John R. Peters, Ramsay Crooks, Frederic De Peyster, E. K. Collins, Alfred Plunkett, John Garcia, Daniel Richards, G. W. Burnham, Wm. H. Johnson, Henry L. Boguet, Joannes Geard, L. E. Lahens, S. J. Pardessus, George B. Morewood, J. T. B. Maxwell, Ab'm Van Santvoord, Wm. A. S. Van Duzer, Robert Hogan, Hiram Anderson, Waldo Hutchins, Charles B. Hart, Howard C. Cady, Edouard Bussange, William Pardow, F. J. Hosford, Anson Livingston, Robert W. Mead, Charles Sasery, John Ewen, Chas. B. White, P. K. Francis, John H. Brower, and for Inspectors of Election, Luther Bradish, William Kent, Edwin Hoyt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board George S. Doughty, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Eugene Plunkett, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 5th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

KENTUCKY BONDS.—$230,000 OF THE $300,000 Bonds of the Lexington and Danville Railroad, Second Division of Kentucky Central Railroad, chartered March 5, 1850. 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. The undersigned offers for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, having 19 years to run. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of North America.

JNO. G. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 39 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the Trustees.

A. G. BENSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of this Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William st.

C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 44 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, May 2, 1857—INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 10th inst. will be paid on and after that date by M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents, on presentation of the proper coupons at this office.

S. & J. DURAND, President.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS AND AGENTS of the Bondholders of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

The report of the President can be had at the above office.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST INST., on the Albany City Bonds, issued on account of the Albany and Northern Railroad Company, will now be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on presentation of the proper coupons.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues, who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay.
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of Toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 130 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL REMEDIES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richard is himself again." 60 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the veneral disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th ed., 400pp., 100 anatomical illustrations, cloth $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 83 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 69 (sixty-nine) West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. B. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 65 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. R. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, kind in single and double harness. They will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for them. They can be seen at the private stable No. 26 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses. Also, a bay horse and a coupé. They belong to a family going to Europe, and are to be seen at the livery stable Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 30 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3.......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.......1857
Saturday, Jan. 17.......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21.......1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.......1857
Saturday, Feb. 28.......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18.......1857
Saturday, March 14.......1857	Wednesday, March 4.......1857
Saturday, April 11.......1857	Wednesday, April 1.......1857
Saturday, May 9.......1857	Wednesday, April 29.......1857
Saturday, May 23.......1857	Wednesday, May 27.......1857
Saturday, June 6.......1857	Wednesday, June 10.......1857
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24.......1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BEAL, 3,331 tons burthen; INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen; JASON, Captain BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage..............75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage..............60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, May 13
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 17

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Lowber, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The steamship ———— will sail on May 23.
The steamship ———— will sail on June 6.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, early in August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination [illegible] yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin..............$130 | Second Cabin..............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 27.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and Passenger, for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon..............$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon..............110
In Second Cabin..............60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No Parcels received on the day of sailing.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ERICSSON, Lowber, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED By EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 50 Wall-st., third floor. Parties unable to visit the office will be waited upon at their residences.

FOR THE SOUTH.

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—Persons wishing to witness the celebration of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., on the 13th of May next, (being the 250th Anniversary) are informed that tickets will be furnished them to proceed from New-York to Richmond and back by steamer JAMESTOWN for $15—meals included. She will leave New-York on SATURDAY, 9th, at 4 P. M., arrive in Richmond Monday morning, leave there Tuesday afternoon; stop at Jamestown Wednesday morning 13th May, and remain there till 4 o'clock that afternoon, and reach New-York next evening. For tickets apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed *only* on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7½ A. M., 1¼, 4¼, 6¼ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5¼ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, [illegible] invented, patented [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] principally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Elmira) [illegible]—thence to Buffalo.)

Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 8:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (May 5 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland [illegible] P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at [illegible] P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:20 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1857.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M. [illegible] P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, $12 50; and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Ass't and Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FROM APRIL [illegible], 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6 and 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Passenger train 8:30 P. M. For Sing Sing 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 9:40 A. M., [illegible] and 4:45 P. M.; and Albany at 4 and 10:20 A. M., [illegible] P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York [illegible] A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAMUEL C. REID, JR., [illegible] New-York.

COLEMAN & REID, Attorneys and Counselors, Washington, D. C.

WALTER COLEMAN, of [illegible], and SAMUEL C. REID, Jr., of New-York, (formerly the associate of the late Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, of [illegible],) having formed a co-partnership in their profession, to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Claims at Washington, and will give their special full attention to the prosecution of all claims, of [illegible] ture whatsoever before the executive departments of the Government and before Congress. Gentlemen, [illegible] residing at a distance, are informed that [illegible] argued before the Supreme Court [illegible] nished by them, or on briefs [illegible] record, as they may direct.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY E. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK, against WILLIAM A. JENKINS.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1857.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 28th day of April, 1857.

ap30-law6wW*

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE BROADWAY BANK against GEORGE WEBB and HENRY BURR.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 32 [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-three dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 10th day of June, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1857.

JOHN N. TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Ap8-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. [illegible] Southst., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER,
AQUILA G. STOUT,
SIDNEY MASON,
Executors.

Ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. IVAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of said deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1856.

CATHARINE MORAN,
LANDON LENNON,
Executors.

n26-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. IVAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY H. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at their residence, No. [illegible] Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of May next. Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.

M. MEAD,
SARAH MEAD,
Administrators.

n26-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1856.

WALTER S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

d-17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES V. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SWIFT & BRAMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1856.

[illegible]
Administrators.

d24-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857.

ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

mh31-law6mW*

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856, are acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesroom [illegible] and 786 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in [illegible].

[illegible] The Injunctions Dissolved.

[illegible] Peabody's Opinion.

The Board of Commissioners Organized.

[illegible] Whiting Chosen Chief of the New-York Police Force.

[illegible] Matsell Declines the Tendered Honor.

THE CODE OF THE NEW BOARD, &c.

[illegible] the injunctions restraining the Police [illegible] are dissolved, they have taken the [illegible] for the discharge of their duties. They [illegible] yesterday morning, at which all the [illegible] present, with the exception of Mayors [illegible] and a large amount of business [illegible].

The present rules and regulations of the Police Department were adopted, with but slight modifications.

[illegible] Draper, Esq., President of the Board, [illegible] he had called on Mr. Matsell, the present [illegible] of Police, and tendered to him on behalf of the Board, the office of General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District. Mr. Matsell, however, had declined the appointment, for private reasons, [illegible] that his intention is to retire shortly from the Department.

Mr. Draper then read the following letter from Mr. [illegible]:

[illegible] Draper, Esq., President, &c.:

[illegible] I have carefully and anxiously considered the proposition made to me, through you, by [illegible], in relation to my appointment as [illegible] of Police under the law of April, 1857, [illegible] to say that while I am very grateful for the [illegible] you would confer upon me, I feel constrained, under present circumstances, and for the [illegible] to you, most respectfully to decline it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MATSELL.

Mr. [illegible] then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That James R. Whiting be, and he is hereby appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

Mr. Bowen, from the Committee of Rules and Regulations, reported the following code of

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOARD.

Section 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 10 o'clock. [illegible] of charges and applications will be considered, and such other meetings shall be held as any [illegible] of the Commissioners, by order in writing given [illegible] Clerk, shall direct; and all meetings of the Board shall be held in public, unless the majority of the Commissioners shall otherwise direct.

[illegible] The Chief Clerk shall be the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners. It shall be his duty to [illegible] at all meetings of the Board, and record [illegible] proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, and [illegible] on every question before the Board [illegible] taken, and form part of the record of its proceedings.

[illegible] All appointments and dismissals from office [illegible] by at least three of the Commissioners [illegible] by the Chief Clerk, and no appointment or dismissal shall be valid unless so signed and [illegible].

[illegible] The Treasurer of the Board in addition to [illegible] duties, shall render a debit and credit account [illegible] Board; and no expenditure shall be [illegible] the name of the Board, without his written [illegible], or a writing signed by him in the name of [illegible] and directed by a majority of the members of the Commission.

[illegible] When applications are to be discussed or [illegible] the Board shall have [illegible] thereafter the [illegible] private meetings shall be entered on the [illegible] Board and made public.

[illegible] for appointments shall be [illegible] by the party applying [illegible] of the Board. [illegible] of the Police [illegible] of the complainant, and [illegible] or belief, then the source of [illegible] of such belief shall [illegible] not apply to the complaints [illegible] of the Commissioners, or [illegible] Deputy Superintendents or Inspectors [illegible] simply in writing, but such [illegible] filed with the Chief Clerk.

[illegible] When charges are filed, the chief clerk shall [illegible] complained of to call and examine the [illegible] complained of within two days [illegible] either dictate an answer through the [illegible] to be by him taken down, or he may present [illegible] in writing, and within the same time [illegible] thereof shall be in order at any subsequent meeting of the Board, of which the person complained of shall be advised; but the persons complained of may waive such trial, or submit the [illegible] answer upon affidavit, within three days [illegible] given to the Chief Clerk and to [illegible] of such waiver, and an opportunity [illegible] for such complainant to produce witnesses [illegible] before such Chief Clerk, or further [illegible] in support of his complaint. [illegible] may be voted frivolous by a majority of the Board upon being filed and exhibited to all [illegible] without any examination or [illegible].

[illegible] No application for appointment, or complaint [illegible] heard by any Commissioner apart [illegible] of the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to forbid applicants or [illegible] from conversing with them on any subject that [illegible] before the Board. It being the sense of [illegible] that his duties are quasi-official, [illegible] not only the time of each Commissioner, but [illegible] to all men forbid that any matters of application, suspension or removal shall be heard [illegible] regular meetings.

Sec. 10. Upon the conclusion of a trial, judgment [illegible] and announced on the following day.

Sec. 11. The sentences of the Board shall be, first, [illegible] without pay unlimited. Second, suspension [illegible] pay from one to thirty days. Third, [illegible] from office. And all sentences shall be in [illegible] entered on the minutes and kept with [illegible] of the Department, and a duplicate read [illegible] of the precinct to which the sentenced [illegible] and a copy of the same shall then [illegible] by the Inspector of the precinct.

[illegible] no witnesses shall be examined or cross-examined any longer than one hour, nor [illegible] longer than half an hour, without the unanimous consent of the members of the Board. Upon objections to testimony the same [illegible] briefly stated without argument and submitted.

The following Standing Committees were decided on for the ensuing year:

Finance—Messrs. Stranahan and Draper.

[illegible] Discipline—Messrs. Nye and Bowen.

Station-Houses, Accoutrements and Domestic Economy of the Force—Messrs. Cholwell and Stranahan.

[illegible] and Regulations of the Police—Messrs. Stranahan and Bowen.

[illegible] and Removals—Messrs. Nye and [illegible].

City and County Authorities and Ordinances—Messrs. Cholwell and Stranahan.

[illegible] and Police Force—Messrs. Cholwell and Draper.

It was determined that the duty of the Finance Committee should be to examine and report upon the [illegible] of the Treasury, at least once every month; and that all matters coming before the Board for consideration should first be referred to the Committee having the charge of that subject. The Committee to report forthwith or at any subsequent meeting. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall be a member ex-officio of all Committees, when the subjects [illegible] to them relate to the City of New-York, and the Mayor of Brooklyn shall be a member ex-officio of Committees which have in consideration subjects relating to Kings County.

The Commissioners held a short conversational [illegible] in the afternoon, and it was decided that no [illegible] in the Police Department should be dismissed [illegible] perform his duties. And as the offices of Deputy Superintendent and Chief Clerk are the only vacant ones now, aspirants for police honors will have to be patient. A proposition was made to [illegible] Common Council of their organization, and [illegible] of a room in which to hold their meetings, but their counsel informed them it was unnecessary, [illegible] of the Police bill conferred the requisite power upon them to provide for themselves in that respect.

The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED—OPINION OF JUDGE PEABODY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. Simeon Draper, et al.—Yesterday, Judge Peabody rendered a decision in this case. Preceding the opinion, was a statement of facts which, as they are sufficiently familiar to the public we omit. The opinion was as follows:

[illegible] Justice.—In this case, which is, in substance, an action to determine the rights of the defendants to offices into which they have entered, the [illegible] the invalidity of the law under which they have derived their appointment [illegible] the ground, by virtue of [illegible] that they now hold the [illegible] Constitution of the [illegible] [illegible]

to this relief plaintiffs seem to be entitled if the law be, as they aver it is, unconstitutional.

Thus claiming, however, the plaintiffs ask [illegible] temporary injunction, by which defendants shall be restrained from exercising any of the functions of their offices, pending the litigation, and until the decision of the question of the validity of the law under which they claim to hold.

[illegible] they have presented their application to a Justice of this Court ex parte, as is our practice, who, after hearing counsel on behalf of the application, has made an order restraining defendants from exercising the rights or performing the duties pertaining to the offices as above stated.

This order the defendants now move to vacate, and they urge their motion on several grounds:

1. That the claim of plaintiffs that the law is unconstitutional is not well founded, but that it is, on the contrary, consistent with the constitution and valid.

2. That the remedy by injunction in an action of this kind is not authorized by law in any case.

3. That if an injunction can issue at all in an action of this kind, the facts shown in this case are not sufficient to warrant it.

The first ground embraces the principal question at issue and to be determined in the suit—the constitutionality of the law—and inasmuch as that question will very shortly come before this Court for decision, on the argument of the whole case made by the plaintiffs, it is quite proper that I should refrain from passing upon it now, unless it shall become necessary for me to do so in deciding this motion.

The second ground on which this motion is put, is one which relates to practice, and having no bearing on the general proposition on which the final result of the suit depends, may be decided without reference to anything by which that will be affected.

Is the relief by injunction allowed in an action of quo warranto by our practice in any case?

That there is no precedent for it in an action of this kind, is admitted on all hands. But plaintiffs say that the absence of a precedent furnishes little grounds for an argument against their position; that it is easily accounted for in a manner not inconsistent with their claim that it is now a legitimate remedy. And it is true, as argued by them, that prior to the time of our Constitution of 1846, the only courts in which an action of this kind could be brought were courts having only common law powers, and hence no court having cognizance of such a suit could administer the exclusively equitable relief of injunction. And it is also true that, until the time of our Code of Procedure (1848) suits of this kind were classed among, and denominated criminal rather than civil remedies, and courts of equity had a general rule of refraining from interference in criminal matters. Whereas, this Court, as now constituted, has full chancery and common law powers, and, having possession of this suit for general purposes, can aid the plaintiffs by injunction, if they are entitled to that aid; and, since the Code went into effect (1848) suits of this kind have been, and by law now are, classed among and denominated civil remedies, so that the rule that equity will not interfere in criminal matters is no longer an obstacle to equitable relief in an action of this kind.

If, therefore, the mere absence of machinery to grant injunctions in the Courts in which alone suits of this nature could heretofore be properly brought, and the fact that remedies of this kind were called criminal, are the reasons why relief by injunction has never hitherto been known, these reasons being done away, there would seem to be no longer any obstacles to that kind of relief. Actions of this kind, however, really were no more criminal in their nature, purposes, or effects, formerly than they are now, although then called criminal and now civil. And equitable relief by injunction, was then as well known, and as proper in principle, and as well adapted to the wants of litigants in this description of actions as it is now, although it was not, it is true, administered by the same Court which had jurisdiction to try the case. Yet, if it had been then proper and desirable, it could have been had by application to a Court of Chancery, which had power to grant it in aid of the legal remedy in a proper case. I am not satisfied that these reasons of convenience and habits of the Courts suggested are the real causes that this description of relief has never been known in this country or in England. On the contrary, I am inclined to look for reasons more substantial in their nature, and having better foundation in principle or policy.

I am inclined to think that such relief has not been deemed consistent with the interest of the State, with enlightened public policy, or with the general principles which must govern as to an office emanating from the sovereign power, and hence has never been adopted in practice; that the public welfare has been deemed to require that an actual incumbent of an office should not be forbidden to perform the duties of it for the time being, even though his title to the office were doubtful; that the public should not be deprived of the benefit of an office merely because it was uncertain whether the person in and ready to perform the duties of it was there rightfully, even while the title of the party assuming to act should be in controversy.

To restrain the action of the incumbent is to restrain all the functions of the office, for he being in—even if wrongfully—must act, or no one can. And it is not at all difficult to see that in very many and in most cases, the public interest would require that the duties of an office should not be suspended, and its functions cease, until the matter of personal right between rival claimants could be determined.

This, then, I take to be the reason that no cases of the kind are to be found in the reports—that the wisdom of the times has not approved of the principle on which such remedy is allowed, or has not deemed it discreet to adopt such practice, and that, therefore, it has never prevailed. Thompson vs. Commissioners of Canal Fund. (2 Abbott's Rep. 248.)

If this be the reason, the absence of precedent is important and entitled to weight in considering this question.

In this view I am sustained by the decision of the Chancellor of this State, in Tappan vs. Gray, reported in the 9th Page, 507, and by the judgment of the Court of Errors in the same case, reported 7 Hill, 259. In that case the Chancellor refused to interfere, even incidentally, pending litigation as to the title to the office, to protect the fund arising from the emolument of the office, in favor of a plaintiff, whom he pronounced entitled to it, against an insolvent intruder, exercising the powers and receiving the fees for the time being; and he put his refusal on the ground that the public interest required the duties of the office to be performed by the incumbent, whether in it rightfully or not; and with so much delicacy did he regard the interests of the public in the matter, that he declined to interfere even with the emoluments of the office in which the public had no interest, lest such interference should interrupt incidentally the discharge of the duties of it, in which the public was interested.

The Court of Errors (then our court of last resort) unanimously affirmed this decision; and so far as opinions were expressed, affirmed it for the same reasons given by the Chancellor.

At the time of the adoption of the code, then, (1848,) no such practice had ever been sanctioned, and the principle upon which, if at all, it must prevail, had been, not only thus negatively, but in the case I have cited, if no other, affirmatively repudiated.

But it is said that public officers have often been restrained in the performance of acts under the warrant of their offices, when those acts have been shown to be unauthorized by law. Doubtless they have been, and will continue to be, very properly. But, restraining a person from doing a particular act, because the act itself is not proper to be done, is a very different thing from restraining the entire functions of a public office, on the ground that though the discharge of those functions is necessary to the public welfare, as it is by law declared to be, and no one else but the incumbent for the time can discharge them, still, as there is a doubt whether the incumbent is the proper person for the place, he shall refrain from acting, and the public dispense with the benefits of the office until the question of title can be decided by the tedious process of law. It may very well be that a man being a public officer may be restrained in a proper case from doing a particular act of an official character, but it by no means follows that a public officer may be restrained from dispensing its benefits to the public. That is a very different matter. The practical utility or benefit to the public of an office cannot be questioned before a court. The law by creating it has settled that question, and from that decision courts of justice entertain no appeal. The office itself is not only an emanation from sovereignty, but it represents, and in a measure embraces the principle of sovereignty itself. Courts, therefore, will not undertake to restrain the action or operation of it, which they would in effect do if they should restrain generally the incumbent, he of necessity being for the time the only person through whom the public can have the benefit of the functions of the office.

It is not, as I understand, pretended that this remedy has been given of late by any express enactment. There is no pretence that it is expressly provided for in our present system of practice.

The claim is rather that nothing in our present system forbids it, and that there is no good reason in the nature of things why this and the other provisional remedies in the code should not be available to a plaintiff in this suit as in others. I have endeavored to show that there is good reason why it should not exist in cases of this kind—that it is opposed to and inconsistent with principle and an enlightened policy, and if I have succeeded in this effort, I have shown sufficient reason why its existence should not be inferred from the absence of anything negativing the idea; and I might stop here, but a glance at the statute by which the present action of quo warranto was created to take the place of the former writ of the same name, and information in the nature of it, will not be unprofitable.

The first remark on the subject of this action, its uses and powers, are as follows: (Code of Procedure, section 428.)—"The remedies heretofore obtainable in those forms," (meaning writs of quo warranto, &c., which the preceding part of the sentence had abolished,) "may be obtained by civil actions under the provisions of this chapter." "Remedies heretofore obtained in those forms may be obtained, &c., under the provisions of this chapter." This remedy I have shown was not therefore obtainable under the forms there referred to, and this language is far from suggesting that any new ones were to be created. Indeed it not only says that the old ones may, but by implication it suggests that only those therefore obtainable may be obtained under the provisions of that chapter.

The language, to be sure, is affirmative, that certain remedies may hereafter be obtained, but it is pregnant with the suggestion of a negative, that other remedies were not generally to be had thereunder.

Other sections of the code, [illegible] providing for this and other of the provisional remedies in certain cases in this action strengthen the presumption [illegible] that not the other provisional remedies are intended to be applicable to it, except where they are expressly declared to relate to the remedy of [illegible] which I am satisfied that it is not [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] 1846, [illegible] 1848, &c.

The cases [illegible] provisions [illegible] not apply [illegible] and Quo Warranto.

It may [illegible] apply to a case in which the validity of the offices is in controversy. It is not necessary that it should, for this is not such a case.

The existence of the offices is admitted necessarily in this suit, and the title of the defendants to them is alone in question. My conclusion is, that an injunction, restraining generally the functions of officers, in a case of this kind, is not authorized by law. The consideration of the other points made by defendants becomes unnecessary in the view I have taken. The injunction must be dissolved.

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Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
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Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
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For Markets see Third Page.

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500 Clev. & Pitts. Scrip.	52	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68¾
10 Bank of Commerce	105¼	60 do	b10 68¾
20 Park Bank	103½	200 do	b15 68½
25 New-York Gas Co.	150½	500 do	b30 68½
10 Penn. Coal Co.	91½	200 do	b15 68½
25 do	91½	200 do	b10 68½
300 Cum. Coal Co.	18	400 do	b60 64
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	73	400 do	b60 68½
500 N. Y. C. R. R.	s60 86¾	900 do	s60 68
710 do	86¾	750 do	68
25 do	b5 86¾	150 do	s10 68
100 do	b60 87	100 do	s30 68
600 Erie Railroad	42½	200 do	s3 68½
100 do	b3 42½	250 Ill. Central R.R.	s30 132¾
100 do	s60 42½	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.	105¾
1,950 do	42½	5 do	104
200 do	b3 42¾	120 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	s3 99
50 do	42½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 67½
10 Hud. R. R.	35	100 do	s30 67
50 Har. R. R.	15¾	1600 do	67½
15 Har. R.R. Preferred	45	600 do	stwk 67½
200 do	45½	200 do	67¼
5 Wis. Lake Shore R.	57	100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b60 93½
325 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	78	20 do	b3 93¾
120 do	77¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100 Erie R. R.	41½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	99¾	12 do	41¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.	92½	300 do	s15 41¾
Error in Morning List.		275 do	41¾
24 do	[illegible]	100 do	b3 41¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 [illegible]	100 do	s10 41¾
50 do	17½	100 do	41¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R'd	[illegible]	300 do	b60 42½
100 do	b60 86¾	200 do	41¾
100 do	86¾	[illegible]	41¾
100 Reading R. R.	s3 80½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	s3 80½	100 Mic. So. & N. I. R.	68½
100 do	80¼	100 do	68½
100 do	80½	200 do	s3 68½
400 Clev. & Tol. R.	68	100 do	68½
100 do	68½	300 do	[illegible]
200 do	68½	100 do	b30 68½
200 do	68½	100 do	b30 68½
300 do	b60 67	200 do	68
500 do	66¾	100 do	68½
300 do	66½	200 do	b3 61
300 do	66½	50 do	s30 61½
200 do	b10 66½	100 do	61½
100 do	s4 66½	100 do	b3 61½
1000 Harlem Railroad	15¾	25 do	62½
50 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	68½		

Tuesday, May 5—P. M.

The steamers Vanderbilt, direct from this port, and the America from Boston, take about $980,000 in Bullion for New-York account. These shipments nearly correspond with the movement of the first week in May last year. They occasion little or no disturbance to the Money Market. There is a fair degree of activity and a large measure of confidence between lender and borrower, and the Banks, as a general remark, are working smoothly and easily. The heavy payments of the 4th May were well met. There was some additional business in Sterling this forenoon at 109¼@109⅜. Much dissatisfaction was expressed among the Merchants and Bankers in the Foreign business at the unusually early closing of the regular steamer mail for Boston at our Post-Office.

The Bear speculators took the full sweep of the Stock Exchange to-day, and sold down the market to an enormous extent, 1@2 ₩ cent. below the closing prices of Monday. Options 30 or 60 days were offered at the close even lower than the cheapest registered sales for cash, and the eagerness evinced by this party to speculate against the future course of the market extended over the entire list, and prices were made to touch a point not very remote from the extreme depression of week before last. The figures for the past three weeks on some of the principal Road shares have thus fluctuated:

	Lowest April.	Highest To May 2.	Monday, May 4.	Tuesday May 5.
New-York & Erie	40⅞	43⅞	42⅞	41¾
Michigan Southern	60	67	64	61¾
Toledo	63	71½	68⅞	66¾
New-York Central	86	87⅞	87	86¾
Illinois Central	128¾	135	134⅞	133¾
Reading	77⅞	84¼	81	80½

The market closed steady on Erie and Reading, on the cash bids, but otherwise prices irregular. At the first Board a prominent Bear operator offered $100,000 Erie's of 1871 at 75, seller 60 days, which were taken, and $20,000 lodged with the U. States Trust Company, 10 ₩ cent. on each side, for the security of the contract. This practice is now frequently availed of, particularly where commission brokers take such purchases for outside customers.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that the City of Albany has authorized the payment of the interest on the Bonds issued to the Northern Railroad.

The April business on the Cleveland and Toledo Road amounted to $133,197 against $130,-129, the same month in 1856.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP—WRIGHT'S REPORT.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,758,000	3,192,000	2,811,000	2,517,000	3,016,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,179,000	1,572,000	1,125,000	1,068,000	1,359,000
Ex. to France	353,000	421,000	338,000	245,000	354,000
Ex. other For. P.	348,000	426,000	206,000	221,000	277,000
Total Exports	1,880,000	2,419,000	1,669,000	1,533,000	1,985,000
Stock on hand	320,000	300,000	341,000	346,000	323,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:					
Receipts at Ports	35,000	50,000	31,000	53,000	41,000
Ex. to G. Britain	30,000	86,000	36,000	29,000	45,000
Ex. to France	16,000	19,000	25,000	6,000	19,000
Ex. other For. P.	14,000	36,000	13,000	11,000	10,000
Total Exports	60,000	161,000	74,000	46,000	74,000

The Bondholders of the New-Albany and Salem Company are requested to meet at the Farmers' Trust Office on the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

We have had recent occasion to talk with some of our most intelligent and experienced bank people in regard to the rapid increase making in their respective capitals. The Banks of Commerce, America, New York, Phœnix, National and Merchants, among the old line banks, have lately authorized an addition of $10,800,000 to the capital employed in the business in this city. The six concerns now stand in $23,300,000, where before they stood $12,440,000. To this might be added nearly $10,000,000 more in the new line of banks. On the 1st January, 1856, the aggregate of all the city banks stood a little under Fifty millions; on 1st January, 1857, a little under Sixty millions, and by the close of 1857, [illegible] millions will have been paid in. Now why this increase, particularly in the old (and as they are sometimes called "Conservative") banks? It is partly the result of the investment of the accumulation of individual wealth in this city and vicinity, and partly the [illegible] for [illegible] the rapidly [illegible]. Neither [illegible] expansion or inflation, and although the eagerness with which the new stocks are taken up, is not of itself conclusive, the promptness with which the installments are paid in, and the stocks held firmly without transfer to second hands, show that mere speculation has less to do with the operation than the legitimate investment of bona fide private wealth. There are other abundant evidences of this sort of investment, all going to show that the general trade of the past five or seven years, made sure and active, as it were, by the railway facilities between New-York and the States of the West, has brought large accumulations to this City and its vicinity. The Discount Brokers can tell the same story as the Bank Managers, the first negotiating a vast amount of mercantile bills, (which are almost uniformly paid,) through private lenders, as the last find ready sale for their new capitals. The Stock Brokers proper feel the same influence. Their investments of private wealth in dividend-paying stocks and bonds, other than Bank, although constituting but an inconsiderable item in the speculative dealings at the Exchange, are enormous. The relative safety of the three classes of investments we need not in this connection enter upon at any length. The amount of business done and doing in bank shares, mercantile paper and railway bonds and shares, outside of all speculation, surely, if not equally, point to the very large domestic capital concentrating for employment in this City. The three interests are mutually dependent. We hold it the part of public duty to stand to all that is good in either, and to defend and cherish alike the credit of all. They must necessarily flourish or sink together. The difference between them in point of actual safety, all being dependent on the condition and trade of the country, is less real than imaginary.

The Park Bank has just entered upon its second year. The Board of management this morning reelected their old officers. This was the first two million bank organized out of Wall-street, and its projectors, we are told, evince great satisfaction at the safe and profitable results of its first year's business.

One or two of our neighbors have discovered that the Shipping interest is in a bad way. The proof is the late fall in freights and their present scarcity. There is no pretence that the ship owners have failed or are failing in business. It is known that the great profits of 1853 and 1856, and indeed, for a series of years running back to 1851, have not only made this interest rich, but stable, while they have added immensely to the tonnage employed in the foreign and coastwise trade of the country. That a season of extreme dullness has succeeded after so many years of prosperity, might reasonably be ascribed to other causes than the impending bankruptcy of the country which the Herald and kindred croakers would make this temporary depression in a single interest, foreshadow. There may have been too much ship building. There certainly has been more than the diminished bulk of the Cotton and California trades immediately justifies. Yet both these trades were never looking sounder or more substantially profitable than now. An export of 2,400,000 bales of the great staple will do more by $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 to balance our Foreign Trade Accounts, than 2,931,000 bales did last season. And while the very correction of the excesses of the Atlantic adventures to San Francisco, through repeated miscalculations of supply and demand, which could no longer be continued, may have entailed individual losses, it has brought about a better tone of trade in California, than we have known for a year or eighteen months past. The market as well as the mining news from that quarter improves with every packet. Unquestionably the Gold product of 1857 will be larger than for any season since 1852. That more of it will go direct to Europe, and something less come to New-York, argues neither a falling off in the shipments from San Francisco, nor a drawback to the exchanges of New-York. There is scarcely a dollar shipped direct to England from San Francisco, that is not immediately drawn for from New-York, and every dollar will count in the Treasury tables at the close of the fiscal year, as effectually to adjust the general balance of trade, as if first brought to New-York and thence shipped to London.

We have the pleasure of announcing—on official information—that the Albany Councils have modified their instructions to their Chamberlain, in reference to the disputed bonds of the Northern Railroad, by ordering the payment of the interest thereon. This order passed the Albany Board of Corporation last evening. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, will pay the interest due on the 1st of May.

The total export of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, was $1,693,860, against $1,402,480, the corresponding week of last year.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 5.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 40¼; Morris Canal, 15¼; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 40⅞.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
America	Boston	Liverpool via Hfx.	May 6
Ericsson	New-York	Liverpool	May 9
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May 14
North Star	New-York	Bremen via So'n.	May 16

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	April 22
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 2
Circassian	Liverpool	Portland	May 2
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	May 6
City Manchest'r	Liverpool	New-York	May 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 6

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—R. Campbell, Geo. Young, C. H. Jeaster, H. H. Bousseau, Miss O'Kerter, John Robertson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Bolton, G. Dennison, Thomas Smith, H. W. Whitehead, Mr. Belknap, H. Koymyers, day, Andrew Reed, Alfred Reeve, Alfred Horton, John Patterson, Mr. Colynborn, Miss F. Colynborn, [illegible] Faulkner, Wm. Kennedy, A. Kennedy, Benj. Wash, A. Kennedy, Mr. Clement, Asbury Clement, Mrs. Colynborn, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tinnings, R. M. Gettrick, Lawrence Gettrick, Miss Ann Gettrick, Margaret Gettrick, Geo. S. Blackie, Mr. Griffiths, Jas. Reynolds, Miss M. Daly, Mr. Longshaw and lady, Henry Longshaw, Edward Longshaw, Rev. Jas. Bray, Edwin Robinson, T. H. Ernesod, T. H. Hamilton, J. Balwain, Mr. Parron, John Sullivan, Mr. Graham, Thomas Graham, Mr. Keely, John Heyward, W. Bennett, Fred. Terry, Mrs. Smith, Miss S. Smith, Edward and George Smith, Mr. Marvan, Robert Brown, Mrs. Brown, Francis Flora, Miss Susan Flora, Elizabeth Flora, Mr. Scott, Mr. Adamson, Mrs. Bell and child, Mr. Ballan and lady, Michael Gettrick.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—H. Lasarby, Mrs. Gellara and 2 children, Miss Green and sister, Miss Judson and nurse, L. Bauer and boy, Miss R. Mott, Miss H. Campbell, Mrs. Thomas, R. Rodewald, John Maxwell and lady, Miss S. T. Zole, Mr. Hobart, Mrs. H. R. Merrill, John Knight, lady and daughter, F. Rodewald, lady, 2 children and servant, Thomas Peale, Mrs. McBride, J. C. Marsh, Mrs. Cross, Miss Cromwell, B. Piffet, H. Cluner, M. Croten, T. Marks, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Allen, child, and servant, J. G. Grant, Jas. Welner, C. Hylested, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. C. Hitchcock, Mrs. Ackley and child, Mrs. D. Yager, Miss Parsons, Miss H. M. Rathbone, Miss Rathbone, Miss Raynor, Miss J. Cash, Miss R. Cash, S. W. Dunn, B. J. Perry, W. H. Martling, R. Molina, E. Lockford. From Havana—A. Molina, Capt. Geo. Alsborn, M. Parodi and sister, A. Garcia and lady, Mrs. D. Blanchard, Miss C. Parker, Thos. Harrison, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Lesseps, J. Quesada, Alex. Pierce, W. Newcomb, Mrs. Lichenberg, Andrew Neil, Mr. Pessurem and lady, Miss S. Hamilton, A. McArthur, J. Watkins, Gen. J. Quesada, Samuel Sheward, J. F. Scearrer, F. Gopi, M. Guen, A. Santana, M. M. Cunnington, T. R. Valdes and brother, Mr. Overman and daughter, A. S. Corona, J. G. Vega, M. Jung, B. Sanchez and 2 boys, T. Macias, lady, child and servant, T. Yuve, lady, Miss A. Munne, Mr. Gideon, M. Rodriguez, S. S. Leavy, J. H. Fry, W. Thomas, G. A. Willis.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—[illegible] Stiles Reed, Horace Smith, W. H. [illegible], B. Dox, W. D. Jenkins, Wm. [illegible], D. Birkle, [illegible] [illegible] A. R. Gordon, [illegible] A. Wyckoff, [illegible] Lewis, V. B. [illegible]

[illegible] R. R. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Thomas, Ed. Foster, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. E. B. Lind, S. M. Hopkins and [illegible] from Galveston—[illegible] from Vera Cruz—G. W. Hale, lady and 3 children, E. Ramsey.

In bark Sarah A. Hammond, from Boston, N. P.—W. Mercer, U. S. N., Rev. Richard Chaplain, lady and 2 daughters, Bolton Parry and lady, Mrs. Thomas Pennington, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. McClure, Miss Green, Mrs. Campjohns, Wm. R. and [illegible] Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 6 56 | Moon sets.... 2 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 4 45 | Gov. Island.. 5 36 | Hell Gate.. 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 5.

Cleared.

Ship Orion, Libby, Liverpool, John Orten.

Bark Georgia, [illegible], Richmond, [illegible].

Brigs Isaac Carver, [illegible], [illegible] Chase; Northumbria, [illegible], [illegible] & Co.

Schooners J. A. Stanley, [illegible]; D. Colden Murray, [illegible], [illegible]; Henry Fitts, [illegible]; Whirlwind, Chase, Alexandria; [illegible] Wonder, [illegible], Providence; [illegible] Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloops Mary Atwater, [illegible]; [illegible] Marshall, [illegible] New-Haven, [illegible].

Barge Elk, Dawson, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Propeller Kennebec, [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.) Jeffery, Liverpool April 22, with mdse. and 437 steerage passengers to [illegible]. 27th, lat. 49 32, lon. 27 02, passed ship [illegible].

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, [illegible] & Co.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible] exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, [illegible] at 1 P. M., exchanged signals with [illegible].

Ship Morning Light, (Br.) of St. John, [illegible] Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to C. Grinnell. Had 7 deaths (infants) on the passage. April 24, lat. 40 55, lon. 40 15, passed an Am. [illegible] flying a red flag with the letter L in a white [illegible] centre of the flag. May 2, lat. 40 30, lon. [illegible] passed a large 2-masted screw steamer, having a [illegible] with a white ribbon near the top.

Ship West Point, (packet,) Hedding, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 407 passengers to C. Grinnell. [illegible] 46 40, lon. 33 23, in a squall from [illegible] Nelson, a seaman, of Oswego N. Y., fell from the [illegible] yard overboard and was lost. May 2, [illegible] London, passenger, died of consumption.

Ship Seriolle Donnie, Havana [illegible] ds., with sugar, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship Queen, [illegible], New-Orleans April 18, with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Ship Lebanon, Hamilton, New-Orleans April 20, with mdse. to J. B. Hardy.

Ship Wm. R. Travis, [illegible], Havre, in ballast and 188 passengers to J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Cabinet, Caldwell, New-Orleans 17 ds., in ballast to Stanton & Thompson.

Bark Culloma, [illegible], Galveston April 14, with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. 28th, in co. with Trinity, for Boston. 28th, off Alligator Reef, passed [illegible], Kelly, of Plymouth, [illegible] 29th, exchanged signals with a large ship showing red flag with letter H in the centre; also saw a brig ashore on Carysfort Reef, surrounded by wreckers, apparently [illegible]. May 1, passed bark David [illegible], for [illegible]. May 2, passed steamship Keystone State, of Philadelphia, for S.

Bark Abagail, (of Boston,) [illegible], Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Eva, Foster, Marseilles April 10, with wine, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. April 29, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke wrecking schr. Brilliant, which reported that the brig Wave, for St. Domingo, was cast away April 20, in the Passage; also, a schr. from St. Domingo; could not learn the particulars.

Bark Wildfire, Campbell, Vera Cruz April 21, with hides, &c., to Hargous Bros.

Bark Travelers, (of Searsport,) Carver, Cardenas April 23, with sugar to master. [illegible] in co. with brig M. S. [illegible], Parks, and Aurora, for New-York.

Bark Esther Frances, Crosby, [illegible] with sugar and molasses to Richard Dorr [illegible] lat. [illegible], lon. 72 54, was in co. with brig Col. W. Coggins, of Gerry, for New-York.

Bark Express, Rose, Havana April 26, with sugar, &c., to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Joseph Fish, Pratt, Cardenas [illegible], with sugar, &c., to N. de Rio & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Jubileum, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen [illegible], with mdse. and 236 passengers to [illegible]. [illegible] births during the passage.

Bark John Winder, (of Searsport,) [illegible], St. Jago de Cuba April 21, with sugar to H. P. [illegible] & Co.

Brig E. P. Swett, (of Bath,) Freeman, Cardenas [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Lath Leonard, [illegible], Cardenas [illegible], with sugar and molasses to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Perla, (Port.) [illegible], [illegible] with [illegible], to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Louis W. [illegible], [illegible] Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to [illegible].

Brig Clarvion, (Br.,) [illegible], Cienfuegos April 9, with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig G. W. Barter, [illegible], Remedios April 21, with molasses to master.

Brig Charles, (Br.,) Cole, Havana April 22, with sugar to master.

Brig Ocean [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., April 22, with sugar to Peniston & Co. [illegible].

Brig Col. W. Coggins, (of Gerry,) Dodge, Trinidad de Cuba April 25, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Thesus, (of Boston,) [illegible], St. Marks 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunlap & Nelson.

Brig Judge Blaney, (of Salem,) [illegible], Cardenas April 20, with molasses to master. [illegible] water, saw a Southern schooner having a [illegible] and [illegible], in tow, with her [illegible], [illegible] supposed they had been in collision.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Hill, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to W. H. Smith.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, (of Bucksport,) Osgood, St. Jago de Cuba April 24, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. [illegible] in co. with bark Susan, Bradford, for New-York, and schr. Baltic, Barrows, of and for Boston.

Brig Henry C. Brooks, [illegible], Gonaives 15 ds., with coffee and wood to Brett, Son & Co. Had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Wass, Santa Cruz, Cuba, April 18, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Avondale, (of Tremont,) Dix, Matanzas April 22, with sugar, &c., to Stevens, Angelo & Co.

Brig Ida B. Rogers, Rogers, Remedios April 19, with sugar to master. 29th, off of Cape Lookout, lost [illegible], flying jib, &c.

Brig Eagle, (of Hallowell,) Dunham, Cardenas April 25, with sugar to H. Underwood.

Brig Black Hawk, (of Harrington,) Ramsdell, Matanzas April 25, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Loreto, (Port.,) Meneses, Lisbon 58 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Lorena Jane, Ketcham, Norfolk 4 ds., with oysters to master.

Schr. Percy, Holmes, Gandy, Norfolk 5 ds., with shingles to W. S. Lloyd.

Schr. L. Gilmore, Chase, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Gilmore & Co.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, [illegible], [illegible] April 23, with sugar, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. [illegible] in co. with brig Thomas Acborn, for Boston.

Schr. James Madison, (of Baltimore,) [illegible], Ponce, P. R., via Guanaco, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Merrill & Abbott. Feb. 26, on the outward passage, at night, while running down the Chesapeake Bay, Thomas Lull, seaman, of Hamburg, was lost overboard.

Schr. Canova, (of Boston,) Esterbrook, Cardenas [illegible] ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.) J Cristro, Charlottetown [illegible] ds., with potatoes and oats to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Daniels, Attakapas [illegible] ds., with oak. Experienced very heavy weather, [illegible], and is bound to Portsmouth, N. H.; put into this port to [illegible] sails.

Schr. James Smith, Speeds, Wilmington [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Golden Gate, (of Fishery,) [illegible], Jacmel April 17, with logwood and coffee to Kittel & Collins.

Schr. Julia Fox, (of Brookhaven,) Squiring, Cardenas April 20, with sugar to master.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore 4 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. John [illegible], Wilmington, [illegible], with naval stores to R. S. Powell.

Schr. Wm. Stevens, Cottell, Calais 9 ds., with laths to Boardman & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mayflower, (of Bucksport,) Hopkins, Port-au-Platt April 16, with mahogany to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, (of Boston,) Phillips, Nassau, N. P., April 26, with cotton, hides, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Modern, (of Boston,) Bartlett, Matanzas April 23, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. J. G. Miller, Johnson, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. G. Miller.

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, Wilcox, Havre; Illinois, [illegible], Aspinwall, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 5—Arr. ships Mary Merrill, [illegible], Havana; Milton, Kinman, New-Orleans.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS

Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of

PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.

This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.

This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid takes fire.

This lamp cannot explode by the wick or the fluid dropping inside while lighted.

This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.

With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be fearlessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.

PRICES.

No. 4, [illegible], 50 cents. No. 1, 8 inches high, [illegible] cents. No. 2, [illegible] inches high, [illegible] cents. No. 3, [illegible] inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine [illegible] lamps, No. 20, [illegible] inches high, $1. No. [illegible] inches high, $1 [illegible]. [illegible] Gallon cans, [illegible] cents. Orders promptly attended to.

J. & C. [illegible],

[illegible] wholesale and retail dealers in [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE—APPLY AT [illegible]